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Public Servant: What He Means To the Citizen

Shall Government Be Top-heavy or Shall It Be Efficient?

Vital Questions

Answer Is Found to Rest On Merit System For Choosing Personnel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17—If government is to be an efficient public service instead of a topheavy bureaucracy, it should pay at least as much attention to scientific selection of "public servants" as it does to testing material supplies selected for its use.

This opinion was expressed by two speakers yesterday at the opening of a conference on "Improved Personnel in Government Service" held here by the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

There is no public program of greater importance today than the establishment of a real merit system which will attract the best type of men and women to make public service their career, declared W. W. Montgomery Jr., chairman of the executive committee of the National Civil Service Reform League.

Acts Against Economies

"Without an enlightened civil service system—federal, state and municipal," he added, "fall eqorts at economy in public expenditure will be unavailing; freedom of opportunity and enjoyment of property will decline, and those who carry on the world's work will be toiling to support the top-heavy bureaucracy which will govern and oppress them.

"Never before has an extended and vitalized merit system been so essential to men's happiness as now."

Dr. L. J. O'Rourke, director of research in personel administration for the United States Civil Service Commission, told of the work of the Council of Personel Administration which, he said, has already laid the foundation for a career program in the federal service, and which by setting up a three-months trial transfer program, has proved that such a program would save the Federal Government at least $1,000,000 a year, and at the same time actually increase the pay checks of employees.

Postal Efficiency Helped

The Post Office Department, Mr. O'Rourke reported, has greatly increased the efficiency of the Postal Service by selection of employees through tests designed specifically to measure their fitness for the positions they are to fill.

"Ninety-three per cent of the postal clerks selected through new tests developed by the research division of the Civil Service Commission," he said, "were superior in efficiency to the average employee previously selected. The result has been a saving of over $25,000,000—even a tenth of which sum would pay the cost of personnel research for over 100 years!

"Research in the selection of employees," Dr. O'Rourke continued, "is directed toward the measurement of an applicant's practical ability to perform the work he must actually do on the job, rather than the measurement of the amount of academic information that he remembers from grade school."

Declares Public to Blame

Dr. O'Rourke reminded his hearers that the spoils system only exists because it is condoned by the public.

"We must not call our congressman a good fellow when the job is for us, and a spoilsman when the job is for the other fellow," he remarked.

Dr. O'Rourke stated that the plan advocated by the Council of Personnel Administration, and already partially applied in the three month's trial he described, provides for five essential elements in developing a smoothly functioning career service. They are:

1. A transfer system between departments and between divisions within departments, that will make careers possible, yet not destroy the smoothness of operating units.
2. A current inventory that will bring to the attention of appointing officers, employees possessing the qualifications needed for an opening when it occurs.
3. The setting up of avenues of promotion clear to all so that employees can look forward to, and prepare for advancement.
4. A program to develop supervisors and junior executives.
5. Training and retraining for increasingly responsible jobs.

Mr. Montgomery declared that there is strong evidence that "public opinion is now gaining in the long fight toward better government administration."

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Swanson Aide

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Charles Edison
Named Assistant Secretary of the Navy

Gets Navy Post

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (AP)—President Roosevelt today appointed Charles Edison of New Jersey, son of the late inventor, as Assistant Secretary of the Navy. He will succeed Henry L. Roosevelt, who passed on last winter.

Mr. Edison is expected to assume his post under Claude A. Swanson, Secretary of the Navy, within a few weeks. The President said he was glad to have a man of his type in the Navy Department and added that Mr. Edison had been in touch with naval affairs during the war.

Mr. Edison's father was chairman of the naval consulting board during the war. The new appointee has been serving as New Jersey state director of the National Emergency Council.

National Grange Hails FCA And Farm 'Chemurgy'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 17—A warm, friendly attitude toward the Farm Credit Administration, a strong liking for "farm chemurgy" which would develop new industrial uses for farm products, and hope that farmers themselves be given a larger voice in shaping some policies of the United States Department of Agriculture, all this was shown by the manner in which members of the National Grange received addresses delivered at their seventieth annual convention here.

Keep Doors Open

Grange leaders are thoughtful folk, not easily swayed by oratory. They listen intently to addresses but they listen critically and applaud sparingly. When the talks are over they are frank in their appraisals.

It was plain to see they liked the address of W. I. Myers, Governor of the Farm Credit Administration. His report of progress being made to help farmers buy farms and thus get out of the tenant class they declared clearcut and to the point.

Voicing a sentiment which farm-

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French Arms Plans Swell 1937 Deficit

Blum's Budget Increased by Defense Program and Jobs Aid

'Transition Budget'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—The world's race to rearm and emergency unemployment relief are the main causes of the $1,000,000,000 budgetary deficit facing France's Popular Front Government for 1937.

The budget bill now before Parliament reveals an admitted deficit for "ordinary" expenditures of 3,500,000,000 francs—approximately $162,800,000. A second "extraordinary" budget, however, brings the total probable deficit for the year to 22,500,000,000 francs—or more than $1,046,000,000.

Supplementary expenditure of 8,500,000,000 francs on armaments and national defense constitutes the biggest single item of this total. This sum is in addition to ordinary national defense credits expected to total about 12,000,000,000 francs. About 5,000,000,000 francs of the extra defense credit is to be devoted to aviation, and the rest to frontier defenses, motorization of the army and new naval equipment.

New Borrowings

The Government's public works program designed to relieve unemployment and to stimulate economic recovery accounts for another 3,500,000,000 francs of the total deficit. The final 7,000,000,000 francs is due to the railway deficit which in France is paid by the state. All these "extraordinary" expenditures are to be covered by borrowing.

Vincent Auriol, Minister of Finance, defends his unbalanced budget on the ground that it is necessarily a "budget of transition." The "reflation" policy of the Popular Front Government has not yet had time to bear fruit in business recovery and bigger revenue returns, he explains. But now that devaluation of the franc is an accomplished fact, he argues, the state can confidently anticipate a large measure of economic recovery and also an abundance of capital for floating its loans.

The Government's critics point out, however, that in estimating the state's income next year at approximately 43,500,000,000 francs, the Finance Minister is already banking on an estimated increase in taxation revenue of 4,000,000,000 francs. This optimistic estimate is said to have been based on the recovery which occurred in Belgium after the belga was devalued.

Will It Be a Deficit?

It is also pointed out that there is no evidence so far in France that revenue returns are increasing, but that, on the contrary, the budget for 1936 will show a deficit of over 6,000,000,000 francs, of which more than 2,000,000,000 francs is due to the continued decline in tax returns, and the rest to extra military expenditures and the social legislation of the Popular Front Cabinet.

M. Auriol counters these complaints with the reply that the new

(Continued on Page 17, Column 4)

Japanese Start Air Service South of China's Great Wall; Link to Europe and America

Tokyo-Sponsored Line Has Chinese President, Allowing Japan's Use of Landing Grounds in China for First Time; Hopei-Chahar Council Back of Plan

TIENTSIN, China, Nov. 17 (AP)—Service was started today over the first Japanese commercial airline south of the Great Wall.

Planes began operating over a Japanese sponsored line between Peiping, Tientsin, Chinchow and Dairen.

The service connected at Chinchow with the Manchoukuo state airways and at Dairen with another line for Japan.

The planes and pilots were Japanese and the ship carried both freight and passengers.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—At least a crack has appeared in the Chinese wall of resistance to international commercial aircraft agreements.

And the nation which made the crack is the nation against which the wall was raised—Japan. The crack is formation of the Hui Tung Company to arrange for through air traffic between North China and Manchuria. ("Manchuria" meaning Japan, since Manchuria, Korea and Japan are all traversed by planes of the Japan Air Transport Company.)

Nanking has taken a most conservative attitude toward this development, in keeping with its past refusals to allow any country to enter into aerial agreements with China save when a purely one-sided agreement was agreeable as in the case of France.

French Agreement

The French decided to allow Chinese airplanes to fly into Indo-China and link up with Air France planes from Europe at Hanoi and of course such an arrangement was entirely satisfactory to the Chinese so long as it did not entail the necessity of admitting French planes into China.

In the present instance, an 11-director company has been formally inaugurated at Tientsin with Gen. Chang Yun-yung as president and a Mr. Kodama, of Japan, as vice-president. The Chinese side is to provide landing grounds and buildings for the new service at Peiping, Tientsin and Kalgan.

Links Tokyo With Europe

One little-realized angle of the arrangement, which is expected to include links with Manchuria at both Shanhaikwan (on the railway line to Mukden from Tientsin) and at Dairen, South Manchuria, is that Tokyo will for the first time be linked by air with Europe and America. Japan Air Transport planes will connect with Chinese lines, which in turn will connect

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Business Pledges Government Aid In Job Campaign

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17—Tentative plans for a renewed attack on unemployment in which private enterprise will assume a larger proportionate share of the burden than during the past three years have emerged from a series of negotiations between business and the Administration, it was learned here today.

General lines of procedure have been laid out with the President's approval and details are to be developed during his trip to Buenos Aires. The final draft is scehduled for completion before Mr. Roosevelt's second inauguration Jan. 20.

Closely associated with suggestions for the re-employment drive is word in White House circles that the President has ordered drastic cuts in relief expenditures to be made during the coming year. His immediate objective is a cut from the present average of $165,000,000 a week to $100,000,000 a week, with the average down to half the present figure by the end of the year.

Indicted by Administration

Private business is under indictment by the Administration for not assuming a larger role in reducing unemployment, recent government reports having emphasized a greater advance in business activity than in employment. Business leaders feel this indictment is unfair, claiming re-employment of 3,000,000 persons during the past year. Just the same, they are anxious to see a reduction in the relief load which is recognized as a necessary preliminary to a balanced budget.

These factors provide a common ground for discussion between business and the Administration, which has been explored extensively during the past week and already has, according to reliable reports, borne fruit in a tentative agreement to open a new re-employment campaign early next year. The objective of such a campaign was indicated by Harper Sibley, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, yesterday when he estimated that the number of employable persons still on relief is 4,000,000.

Re-employment Program

After a visit at the White House, Mr. Sibley said he had every reason to expect that private enterprise would take up these remaining employables by the end of another year. The chamber already has some plans to this end in a report from its re-employment committee which will be submitted to its board of directors meeting here on Thursday.

The question remains, however, as to how much co-operation, is necessary with the Government and what form such co-operation should take. In business circles there remains considerable difference of opinion on the subject. In the Chamber of Commerce there is a disposition to assume general responsibility and have private enterprise undertake the job almost entirely on its own initiative. Other groups favor more extensive co-operation through a formal agency of co-operation to be set up.

Called Basic Problem

There is, however, a growing conviction that re-employment is the basic problem for the nation to solve and that only when it is solved can there be a lessening of the burden of government in the form of expensive relief and public works programs bringing after them high taxes and mounting debt. It is felt that the amount of government interference in business in the future will be directly proportionate to the unemployment and relief burden, and that therefore the best method of averting a revival of NRA is to remove the conditions which bolster a demand for new regulatory legislation.

Fascists Shower High Explosives In Madrid Streets

MADRID, Nov. 17 (AP)—Three trimotored insurgent bombers, accompanied by seven pursuit planes dropped more than a dozen high-explosive bombs on northwestern Madrid today.

Red Cross officials said that an undetermined number of persons were killed and many wounded in the renewal of fascist air attacks on the capital.

Many of the bombs fell in the heart of the city, destroying several houses and wrecking business establishments.

One landed on a building at the corner of San Alberto and Montera streets, wrecked the structure, and scattered plate glass windows between Alcala street and Gran Via, Madrid's principal thoroughfare.

Heavy Artillery Fire

Socialist and fascist troops, meanwhile, fought in the University City district amid heavy artillery fire from both sides.

Fascist troops were reported to have captured one Universtiy City building and to have eestablished strong positions along Rosales Boulevard in the northwestern section.

Bombs in the second raid also fell in Preciados, San Bernardo, Amaniel and Santo Domingo streets, causing extensive property damage.

French Plan Protest

The French Embassy was understood to be considering a protest against the bombing of residences in Villar street, a few yards from the Embassy, during night raids last night.

Government commanders ordered their forces to counterattack insurgents lodged in the British-American Nursing Home, half a mile from northwestern Cuatro Caminos square.

Gen. José Miaja, president of the defense junta, instructed his militiamen not to lose hope against the insurgent attacks.

"Madrid is a big place," he said. "It can't be captured so easily."

(Continued on Page 17, Column 2)

President Bids World Give Ear To Peace Tour

Leaves Capital on First Leg to Buenos Aires Meeting of Americas

Sails on Cruiser

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17—Leaving the capital tonight, President Roosevelt is departing for Buenos Aires on the first overseas peace mission of an American Chief Executive in office since Woodrow Wilson went to Versailles in 1918 and 1919.

His goal is to build up an inter-American solidarity not only in relationships on this continent, but in contacts with Europe and Asia as well, thus contributing to peaceful stability of the whole world. The round trip of nearly 12,000 miles, which the United States cruisers Indianapolis and Chester will have to make at record speed to get the President there in time and back, is for the purpose of one day and speech at Buenos Aires, with brief courtesy visits and perhaps minor speeches at Rio de Janeiro and Montevideo, and fueling stops at Port of Spain and Trinidad.

Hopes to Add Weight

But in that one day, the Chief Executive hopes by his presence to attach to this confernce the world-wide importance of which it is capable. It was Mr. Roosevelt himself who suggested the conference in the first place, in a letter of Jan. 30, 1936, addressed to the Chief Executives of all the Latin-American republics. The President asked them at that time:

To consider their joint responsibility and their common need of rendering less likely in the future the outbreak or the continuation of hostilities between them, and by so doing serve in an eminently practical manner the cause of permanent peace on this western continent. These steps would advance the cause of world peace, inasmuch as the agreements which might be reached would supplement and reinforce the efforts of the League of Nations and of all other existing or future peace agencies in seeking to prevent war.

Some Practicable Advantages

Behind these lofty phrases stood certain practical advantages sought by the United States after the advances in good feeling already made by the good-neighbor policy. Similar advantages were implicit in the situation for the Latin-American nations, thus affording the conference in advance a realistic basis of self-interest.

First—The United States stood able to strengthen its economic and political position in the Americas in fashion not possible for many years, because the good-neighbor policy—with its promises of nonintervention, of tolerance toward debt-default—had produced new friendliness and receptivity in the southern republics.

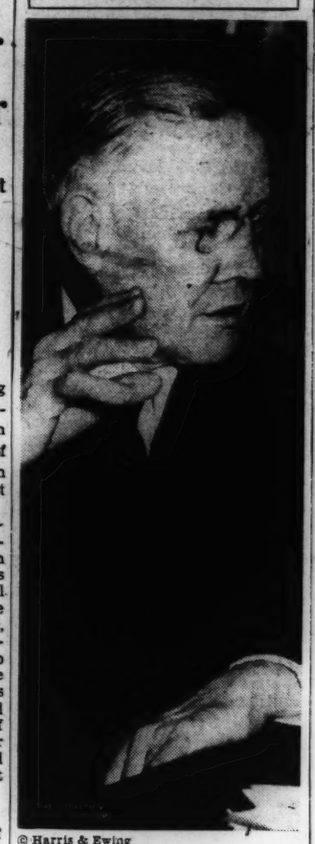
Second—The United States could widen the area of neutrality in which it could trade safely in the event of European or Asiatic war, or could depend upon for essential war supplies. It could work for a common front on neutral rights and duties—a co-operation which might greatly serve to protect rights and clarify duties in the event of overseas conflict.

Trend to Regionalism

Further, the development of inter-American co-operation might broaden and strengthen the Monroe Doctrine, to protect Latin America from purported new threats or influences from allegedly "hungry" dictatorships of other continents.

Perhaps the major trend evident as the Buenos Aires conference gathers is toward regionalism, as against the universality of the League of Nations. Successive disappointments of the League in Man-

Union Leader



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William Green
President of the American Federation of Labor

4000 Lose Jobs On Charges Of Union Activity

South Bend Lockout Laid to A. F. of L. Attempt to Unionize Whole Force

A. F. of L. at Tampa

Council Against Plan to Give Congress Control Over Nation's Business

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Nov. 17 (AP)—Charging the American Federation of Labor was attempting to unionize the entire working force of the Bendix Products Corporation in South Bend, J. P. Mahoney, vice-president and works manager, dismissed more than 4000 employees from work today.

The dismissal of the workers followed a morning of negotiations between union members and officials of the Bendix organization. It was the first lockout ever put into effect in South Bend.

By **Frederick W. Carr**
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TAMPA, Fla., Nov. 17—Though organized labor has switched from dislike of labor legislation to reliance on the Government, the executive council of the American Federation of Labor in convention here declines to recommend a constitutional amendment giving Congress control over industry.

At the last A. F. of L. convention, the council was instructed to study the issue. Its annual report just presented to this convention takes no note of the question. Inquiry among council members discloses that they fel there was the possibility of danger in such an amendment.

Court Change Asked

However, in going before the resolutions committees of the two political parties last June, chiefs of the A. F. of L. advised that two thirds instead of a majority of the Supreme Court be required to declare a law unconstitutional.

The only constitutional change suggested in the council's report here is that an amendment be presented, if one is needed, to validate the social security program of unemployment insurance and old-age benefits. The council's position illustrates both the trend toward legislation and the division in the labor world over its desired extent.

In either case, the maxim of Samuel Gompers, the long-time president of the A. F. of L., has been discarded. Labor now, as one of the leaders here puts it, is "running pell-mell toward legislation."

Ward of Government

Mr. Gompers' precept was that the more labor depended on Government, the less it appreciated the necessity for self-reliance and the more it became a ward of the state—a condition repugnant to independent and free institutions.

Shortly after Mr. Gompers finished his work a dozen years ago, labor began turning toward Government. But only five years back labor was not ready for unemployment insurance. Then the current toward Government grew swift with the coming of the depression and the New Deal. Labor leaders credit the tide toward legislation as fed by world conditions, the deprivations of the depression, President Roosevelt's addresses, legislation and support, and the enlarged desire of labor for a larger share of the proceeds of its toil.

Labor Leaders Divided

Today the labor movement is dividing on the merits of state help, some influential labor presidents are for pressing on and demanding drastic new laws and a constitutional amendment.

Late experience with certain New Deal legislation makes other labor officials pause and inquire if damage may not follow excessive reliance on government.

The National Labor Relations Act, guaranteeing labor the right to organize without interference, is developing perplexities for labor. The act gives the labor board which it creates the right to hold elections in a plant so as to determine what organization shall represent employees in collective bargaining. It is now apparent that the board's manner of holding an election and its rulings may govern the choice of labor agencies.

Radio Strike Cited

For instance, in a radio strike in the East, three labor organizations claimed to represent workers. When an election was ordered, two of the three groups refused to vote. These two groups, it is said, accounted for 7000 workers. The third group of 3000 voted, and the board ruled it should represent all the workers. This group was not affiliated with the A. F. of L. Complaint is heard that nevertheless the outside union, which was in a minority, was given control over A. F. of L. employees in the plant and over the majority.

By allocating workers, regardless of their union, to other plant organizations, the State could, if it wished, alter the union setup in concerns. According to labor analysts ordinarily there would be little anxiety. Now, however, in the struggle of the A. F. of L. with John L. Lewis and his Committee for Industrial Organization, the National Labor Relations Board is deemed by some labor men as possibly unduly sympathetic to the Lewis program.

Cleavage over labor legislation is not limited to the dispute about

(Continued on Page 13, Column 4)

Army Engineers Back Completion Of Florida Canal

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (AP)—The War Department announced today a special board of army engineers studying the Florida ship canal reported the project "is justified in the public interest."

The department called a public hearing here Dec. 16 on the report before the board of engineers for rivers and harbors. The announcement said the report, dated Nov. 1, 1936, contained the following: "Construction of a sea-level canal to provide a minimum depth of 33 feet and a minimum width of 250 feet, at an estimated cost of $157,585,000, exclusive of lands, in addition to $5,400,000 already expended, is justified in the public interest."

The special board was appointed by the War Department last spring to bring all former reports on the waterway up to date.

In debates during the last Congress, canal opponents contended appropriations should not be made to complete the project because army engineers had not completed their studies.

The Senate passed an amendment to the deficiency bill making possible a new allocation for the work, but the House rejected the provision.

The new report, favorable to the undertaking, will be submitted to the board of engineers for rivers and harbors and finally to the Secretary of War. If accepted without change, it will go to Congress in the form of a recommendation that new funds be provided to continue the work.

Aberhart to Head Social Credit in British Columbia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta.—William Aberhart, Premier of Alberta, has been chosen to head the newly-established British Columbia Social Credit Union, with headquarters in Vancouver. In selecting Mr. Aberhart as general chairman of this organization the coast province has selected the leader of the first Social Credit Government in the world.

The Social Credit Union of British Columbia has as its objective the placing of a Social Credit candidate in every riding in that province at the next provincial election and will co-operate with the other Social Credit groups by supplying publications and by arranging speaking tours throughout British Columbia for Alberta Social Credit legislative members and federal Social Credit members.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Tuesday, Nov. 17

Income—Wage and Dividend Rises Multiply

Wage increases and dividend declarations like freshet-made streams pour into an ever swelling river of purchasing power. Daily these increases and disbursements are being reported—today, for instance, more than 30,000 textile workers in North and South Carolina learn that they may expect a pay rise. Statisticians get out their adding machines and try to keep track of these recovery fragments. Commerce Department officials estimate that these new disbursements may add $1,000,000,000 to $2,000,000,000 to the year's total income contributing to a possible total of $60,000,000,000, contrasted with $53,587,000,000 last year.

Details of wage increases and dividend disbursements, local pages and the financial page.

Britain—New Aid Planned in Needy Areas

Great Britain turns to the bleak problem of its "forgotten towns," while fissures of dissension begin to show in the hitherto almost hermetically-sealed front of the Conservative party. The Laborites in a parliamentary debate suddenly discover unexpected support from a section of the Conservative constituents. These Conservatives stand with Labor in promoting an enlarged "special areas act" that will afford immediate relief for the "forgotten towns."

The towns in question are mostly in the South Wales mining districts. Actual rust corrodes the machinery at the shaft heads, and social rust corrodes the people. King Edward plans departure for these areas for a tour of inspection. His visit does not receive the unanimous blessing of Parliament. One Welsh M. P. charges the Conservatives with glossing over their own negligence toward the poor by means of the visit of the King.

Belgium—Rexist Chief Gets 30-Cent Fine

On last Oct. 25, street riots involving Belgium's fascist-like Rexist party broke out in Brussels. One man was shot, many were arrested. Among those arrested was Leon Degrelle, leader of the Rexists. He was charged with "paralyzing street traffic." His threat to lead a march of 250,000 followers into Brussels to take over the Government received wide publicity.

Today sentence was passed on Degrelle. It was a fine of 30 cents.

Horse—Draft Animal Called Back to Farm

Draft horses, those cumbersome, clumping beasts of hard work, are in the picture again, it appears from advance reports on the entry lists of the thirty-seventh annual International Livestock Exposition. The exposition, to open Nov. 28 in Chicago, has received a 28 per cent increase over last year in draft-horse entries. Resurgence of interest in this hefty animal is no awakened appreciation for its pulchritude, but, rather, is it

(Continued on Page 17, Column 3)

Peace Prize for German Pacifist; Two Resign From Nobel Board

OSLO, Norway, Nov. 17 (AP)—Foreign Minister Halvdan Koht and Dr. Ludvig Mowinckel, former Norwegian Premier, have resigned from the Nobel committee which was reliably reported today to have selected Carl von Ossietzky, renowned pacifist, for the 1936 Nobel Peace Prize.

Herr von Ossietzky's imprisonment in Germany has been a cause for liberal and anti-National Socialist protest for three years.

Arthur Henderson, the British statesman, won the peace prize in 1934. None was awarded last year.

Both Dr. Koht and Dr. Mowinckel declared that their resignations were not to be interpreted as protests against the reported prize winner.

Dr. Koht, who resigned last week, said he wanted to avoid any opportunity for Germany to hold the Norwegian Government responsible in any way for an award to Mr. Von Ossietzky.

Dr. Mowinckel resigned yesterday and explained that he, as leader of the Liberal Party, found it impossible to remain on the Nobel committee in the face of Dr. Koht's stand.

Martin Tranmel, editor of the labor newspaper Arbeiderbladet, was named to succeed the former Premier.

BERLIN, Nov. 17 (AP)—Carl von Ossietzky, German pacifist, has been released from custody in a hospital it was officially announced today. He was sent to a National Socialist concentration camp in February, 1933, and was recently removed to a hospital.

Chiang's Illusive Birthday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Few people have had so much trouble in determining their real birthday as has Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, the "ta jen" or "great man" of China. It is because he is so prominent that his birthday became a matter of great consequence, as annual observance of the event is likely to remain the rule for some time.

China now conducts its official affairs on a basis of the same calendar as that used in the United States and most other parts of the world, despite a reluctance on the part of the common people to change from the old lunar calendar to the new solar style.

General Chiang was born, according to the lunar calendar, on the fifteenth day of the ninth moon. This is a standard Chinese method of setting a date. But, just as the "Chinese New Year" varies from year to year on a basis of the "foreign calendar" calculation, so does the date of occurrence of the fifteenth day of the ninth moon. The problem was to determine what day this fell upon when General Chiang was born half a century ago.

Dr. Chu Min-i, vice-chairman of the Central Party Cultural Affairs Planning Committee, announced that both Oct. 29 and Oct. 31 were correct, according to different ways of looking at the situation. This year, that is, the fifteenth day of the ninth moon was Oct. 29, but research showed that 50 years ago when General Chiang was born the day in question fell on Oct. 31. So it was finally decided that henceforth the official birth-date will be Oct. 31, no matter what day in any given year the fifteenth day of the ninth moon may occur, since now the lunar calendar has been officially outlawed in China. Hence all China celebrated his birthday this year on Oct. 31.

Mail Catapulter to President Looks for 'Nice Rest' on Trip

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16—Once more, as President Roosevelt starts for South America this week, there is a neat, inconspicuous, cheerful-looking young man in his party who will play an indispensable role. He is H. G. Theurer, postal inspector, and his job is to link the Government in Washington with the Chief Executive, wherever he may be.

Mr. Theurer is going to do something a bit new this time. The cruisers carrying the President and his party are equipped with four planes. These will be catapulted off as needed. Whenever Mr. Roosevelt feels like mailing a letter, no matter where at sea he may be, a navy pilot and Mr. Therurer will be snapped into the air.

Head Strapped

Mr. Theurer's head will be strapped back against a cushion, for the jerk given as the catapult whips out the plane is severe, and the head has to be held tightly. The plane will head for a pre-arranged mainland port, where it will make contact with the Pan American Airways. A postal courier, traveling as a passenger on their regular lines, will carry the presidential pouch back to the White House.

For several years, Mr. Theurer has been carrying the mail to the President. He was not only an indispensable, but an honored member of the party. In his bags as he leaves for Buenos Aires are such unexpected things as the "tails" and white tie which he will need when he attends social functions as a welcome guest—which is pretty good going for the mailman.

Thrilling Incidents

In his carreer as a presidential postman, Mr. Theurer has run into many thrilling incidents, and expects some more during the announced record-run that the two cruisers Indianapolis and Chester may make from Charleston. At the fueling stops and official calls at Port of Spain, Trinidad, and Rio de Janeiro, his job will be simple. He will merely have to hand a pigskin pouch of documents and letters to a colleague from Washington, who will rush them back by hand along the airways.

It is during the long intervals between ports, when the two trim warships will be plowing at full speed southward, and the President finds he must return important correspondence to Washington, or receive some therefrom, that the postal inspector will strap on his leather helmet and go on for adventure.

"Have a Nice Rest"

"Still," he said today, "I don't expect to have to fly much more than 100 miles to get ashore on any jump, and then 100 miles back to hit the ship—that'll be the fun! Oh, I'll have a nice rest on this trip!" (Which final remark he meant with complete simplicity. This is nothing to some of the scrambling he has had to do on prior trips.)

Nevertheless, for many days on the 13 or 14-day trip, Mr. Theurer will have a fly out and back to the two speeding cruisers. In between, he says, he's going to take it easy on the Chester or the Indianapolis. "It's better than a liner," he says. "You can really take a rest."

The postal inspector's mileage is impressive, for it is many times that traversed by other members of the official party. With zig-zags between ship and shore, on this voyage he is likely to exceed 8000 miles in each direction. His eyes twinkle placidly when he thinks about it. "Ought to be a good vacation," he concludes.

One more point. He has already crossed the equator, in a plane, but he doesn't suppose that will get him out of King Neptune's initiation when the cruisers cross the "line." That now, he thinks, will be something.

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Advertising Urged for N. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 17—Clyde R. Hoey, Governor-elect, and other prominent North Carolinians have added their endorsement to a plan suggested by Senator Robert R. Reynolds to request the 1937 North Carolina Legislature to appropriate $250,000 as a fund for advertising the State. State Senator A. Hall Johnston has suggested that $250,000 of highway funds be used.

University Club Is Capital Home Of Coal Miners

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17—John L. Lewis acquired a new and imposing architectural background for his political activities here last night when the United Mine Workers of America purchased the old University Club building located three blocks from the White House.

The miners are paying $275,000 for the edifice associated for two decades with the intellectual side of Washington's social life—a sum of money indicative of the financial power which the union has achieved during the past few years of Lewis's leadership. It already has donated $500,000 to the steel industry organizing campaign, and now, within the same year, hands over another quarter of a million for a fine building in the nation's capital.

Largest Union in Land

The United Mine Workers are reputedly the largest single union in the United States with a membership given as approximately 500,000 men. The union's financial power is even more striking in labor circles due to the "check-off" system whereby it collects its dues directly from the employer before the worker receives his weekly pay envelope.

The "check-off" system is made a part of contracts negotiated by the union with employers. Thus, wherever the union had a hold the entire group of employers of a mine automatically belongs, and automatically pays dues, to the union. Its income is thus assured—and is large.

Rivals Eclipsed

Because of this system, the miners today own a building here which completely eclipses the old brick office building housing the American Federation of Labor. The latter is remote from the center of both political and business activity. The new home of the mine workers is prominently and centrally located. Near the White House and the best hotels, near the United States Chamber of Commerce and across the street from the Veterans' Bureau.

Presumably it will be used as a headquarters for the entire Committee for Industrial Organization, a place where Mr. Lewis can gather around himself the various groups which are associated with him as opposed to those remaining loyal to the old Federation of Labor. In announcing the purchase, Mr. Lewis pointed out tha tthe present building could be enlarged and raised by five additional stories. This would make it one of the largest office buildings in the city.

Whether such extension is undertaken or not, Mr. Lewis will in the near future have a physical background for both his labor and political activities far more imposing than that of his rival, William Green, president of the A. F. of L.

Antioch, Where Gentiles Heard the Word

Center of First Extensive Christian Missions to Gentiles Reveals Past of Splendor—When Paul Preached, Rome's Roads Stretched From Syria to Spain —Simple Artisans Sang Glad Tidings From Land to Land

By R. H. Markham
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Holy Land
Forty-first of 51 Articles

ANTIOCH, Syria—It was in Antioch that followers of Jesus were first called Christians. And for that reason I wished to visit it.

It is a modern little Syrian town lying near the northeast corner of the Mediterranean Sea, in a wide and fertile basin, surrounded by ranges of high, wooded mountains. I went to it from the Syrian city of Aleppo, which commands a fruitful plain at a point where for many millenniums imperial roads have crossed.

The other passengers in my automobile were a Scottish Bible seller, an American teacher, and a distinguished Arab lawyer.

The Bible man was our conductor, and as we raced along an excellent asphalt road, read to us aloud from a Baedeker 49 years old.

"It is 66 miles to Antioch and the journey takes two days. The road is bad, the halfway inn is wretched and the pass infested with brigands," said Baedeker. We laughed at that. We were planning to do the trip in two hours, and nothing seemed more remote than the possibility of being robbed.

Fifty Centuries in 100 Minutes

We shortly came to the inn, and it did look wretched, indeed. We passed a hundred mounds where age-old cities, built one upon the other, had all sunk into ruin. In that brief ride amid beautiful green fields, over hills and through occasional ravines, we traversed five millenniums of history.

Fifty centuries in 100 minutes. And before we knew it we were in Antioch.

Low houses, lining a maze of crooked, narrow streets, rested beside a full-flowing river, called the Orontes. What a name! One would think it could be the haunt only of poets and of lovers.

What so thrilling as to sing of "My Orontes," or to pluck Orontes roses, and dally in Orontes orchards! But the stream belies its name. It is famed not for poetry but war. Emperors with ironclad hosts crossed raging seas and burning sands to meet upon its banks.

However, there is a romantic stream near Antioch, the spring of Daphne. From a dark and glowering gorge gushes a far-falling flood of snow-white spray, wherein old Greek gods in legend, and pleasure-loving mortals, came to play.

We left our auto and wandered over cobblestones, through the sinuous, bower-covered streets. Vines and the arching branches of genial trees kept out the blazing sun. All shops opened directly onto the pavement. Artisans sat on mats, cutting out garments, hacking out pitchforks, and making shoes.

Others were weaving, sawing, filing. You heard the pounding of the scythe forgers and kettle makers. Men sold bread resembling tam-o'-shanters, excellent in taste and fine in texture.

Fruit stores glowed with oranges. Before lemonade stands men removed from well-drenched donkeys bags of snow brought down from distant mountains. Over the smooth stones girls gracefully picked their way with large jars of water balanced on their heads.

Like 4000 Years Ago

On emerging from the little tangle of shops and returning to the river's edge we discovered a young man and woman. They proved to be excavators, a Greek youth married to an Italian girl, both English subjects, working for an American university.

How appropriate for Syria. It might have been an Amorite bride with a Hittite groom, of Assyrian citizenship, working for a Phoenician king. Syria has enjoyed such combinations for 40 centuries.

The excavators joined our company and we sought the shade of a leafy bower, where we could drink lemonade and look out upon the rim of mountains.

We let our Greek do the talking, which is the right of every grandson of Demosthenes. He had been digging out ruins and living into Antioch's past. He was quite enthralled by it, and our attention gave wings to his words.

Memories of Grandeur

"This humble place was once a grand city," he said, "a Roman city It was a little Rome. Its streets were broad and splendid, lined with magnificent stores, well-stocked with the best goods the world could produce.

"Along this waterfront spirited horses drew gilded chariots. Every evening, finely groomed men and women drove out to the groves of Daphne. A little way from here was an imposing amphitheater and a hippodrome. Beyond the opening in the hills was a lake for water sports.

"Over the sea, as well as along excellent roads from the north and south, came distinguished visitors from Rome and Greece and Alexandria, with news and views, with songs and plays, with natural science and philosophy. The known world then was one. Greek was the international language. Athens set the tone of culture. There were safe roads from Madrid to Baghdad; endless viaducts; order; plenty; tolerance; one supreme court for the hundreds of races, peoples and tongues embraced within the Roman Empire."

When the stream of our host's eloquence stopped, it left us in impressive silence, which our Bible seller broke, after a pause, by saying, "And now I'll tell my story."

"In those gardens over there by the old hippodrome was the poorer quarter of Antioch, made up of little houses inhabited by simple folk. If you listen sharply with ears of imagination, you may hear music coming from the yard of a humble cottage.

"The songs are happy but not from revelry; they have a note of triumph, yet not from conquest. There is some discord because of the untrained voices, but the singing comes from hearts whence all discord has fled.

"These artisans, draymen, hawkers, gardeners, are singing of good news, and of good tidings. They have found joy. A very active man called Paul brought them light and assurance. The domination of imperial gods is broken; gone is the sway of vast stone altars, of futile sacrifices.

The Glad Tidings

"Fear and loneliness are banished. The tyranny of material things has been overcome. The kingdom of Spirit has been established, of love and faith and goodness. The world is a home, God is Father and all men are brothers. Everyone is free and strong, with power divine.

"That's why they sing. Not as priests in royal processions, paid by conquerors, but from happy hearts.

"And all history has led up to this revelation. Each succeeding age has helped in the preparation. Rome stretched roads from Gibraltar to Damascus for its legions and its commerce. It disseminated a universal language. Both, without Rome's knowing it, were paving the way for these happy artisans to tramp from land to land and bring all people these glad tidings of the new way of life."

He stopped for a moment and then added, "When I come here I feel that I am at the narrow point of a cosmic hour-glass. All past age flow into Antioch—all future ages flow out of it."

* * *

I am always moved when other people express my feelings for me, and was thrilled both by our Roman and by our Christian. The world and the night seemed beautiful, and, as we rode back through a channel cut by the ages, I felt I was being carried along the stream of time.

Governors Plead For Longer Hold On Pay Roll Tax

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 17 (AP)—Seven Governors, whose states are among 33 which have until Dec. 11 to comply with the unemployment insurance features of the Federal Social Security Act, began concerted efforts yesterday to obtain a retroactive extension of the deadline from the next session of Congress.

The Chief Executives, attending the twenty-eighth annual Governors' conference, postponed until today preparation of a formal resolution demanding more time for the passing of legislation which would enable their states to benefit from taxes employers pay on 1936 payrolls.

If Legal

"If it can be done legally," Gov. Hjalmar Petersen of Minnesota said, "I can vouch my State's nine Congressmen and two Senators will vote to extend the deadline."

"Florida likewise will have 11 votes in favor of extension," interjected Gov. David Sholtz. He described the Dec. 31 limit for compliance as a "blackjack to force special sessions of the Legislatures," and he said such a session in Florida would cost $200,000 and would have the effect of unbalancing the State's budget.

Constitutionality

Vincent M. Miles, member of the Social Security Board, who addressed the Governors prior to the discussion, told them he did not know if such an extension would be possible without jeopardizing the constitutionality of the act. He denied there had been any intent by Congress "to coerce a state to do anything."

Inquiry Sent in

Gov. Harold G. Hoffman of New Jersey said he had asked President Roosevelt if there were any "likelihood" of an executive recommendation to Congress for an extension. He said he had received no answer.

Gov. Harry W. Nice of Maryland declared the Dec. 31 limitation was "unfair," because the Social Security Act was passed late last year after the adjournment of the regular odd-year sessions of most state legislatures.

Special Sessions

Gov. Paul V. McNutt of Indiana, who called a special session of his Legislature to pass necessary unemployment insurance legislation, pointed out that 15 states had gone to such an expense to qualify immediately for federal tax credits.

Gov. George D. Perry of Virginia and Gov. R. L. Cochran of Nebraska said special sessions in their states had failed to pass unemployment insurance laws.

Other Governors at the conference were H. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire, Theodore F. Green of Rhode Island, Hill McAlister of Tennessee, Hugh White of Mississippi, Blanton Winship of Puerto Rico and Guy B. Park of Missouri. Governors-Elect Francis P. Murphy of New Hampshire and Clifford Townsend of Indiana; former Governors Cary A. Hardee of Florida and Stanley G. Wilson of Vermont and Lieut. Gov. James E. Berry of Oklahoma also attended.

The conference, meeting for a day each in three different Missouri cities, will convene in Jefferson City today and in Kansas City on Wednesday.

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A stand of trees set out years ago on the Santa Ynez river, in California, now has spread into a large pine forest.

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Economist Finds Only 12 P. C. Of American Labor Organized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TAMPA, Fla., Nov. 17—The industrial background of today's strife in the labor world is furnished by the small percentage of workers which trade unions have been able to organize in modern, large-scale manufacturing. Both factions concede the weakness of labor organization in industry, both feel it must be overcome, but they disagree over methods.

Extent of organized labor in America, its distribution and other phases interpretative of the conflict culminating here this week at the convention of the American Federation of Labor are charted by Dr. Leo Wolman in his book, "Ebb and Flow of Trade Unionism." Dr. Wolman, who was chairman of the labor advisory board of NRA, estimated organized workers constitute 12 per cent of the total of American employees, exclusive of agricultural workers, domestic servants, etc.

Differ in Methods

This minor percentage is attributed by John L. Lewis, chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization, to failure of A. F. of L. policy. He asserts the A. F. of L. is clinging to outworn methods of organization. Federation leaders retort that the Lewis tactics are impracticable for mass production manufacturing and that they have plans which will fit.

In the two years following the start of NRA in 1933, labor unions gained nearly 900,000 members. This gain was restricted largely to industries, such as coal and clothing, in which unionism had been accepted for a long time by both employers and working men.

Meanwhile, the steel, automobile, rubber and textile industries and the public utilities other than railroads remain almost entirely unorganized.

The greatest strength that organized labor now exhibits in manufacturing comes in the clothing group, Dr. Wolman says. It is there at its peak. Organized labor has long been more firmly established on the railroads than in most other American industries The membership of some 20 national unions accounts for a large share of the total membership of all labor unions. Usually the building, railroad and coal miners' unions have dominated the organized labor movement.

In Mr. Lewis' coal miners' organization, the study shows an astonishing recovery. During the depression, the United Mine Workers of America, of which Mr. Lewis is president, was almost wiped out in the soft-coal fields. Before NRA it had started to climb up again. The NRA and the Guffey act speeded the comeback.

From his analysis of union memberships, the economist points out the close relationship between organization and skill. In large part in the past the skilled workers have found it more possible to organize unions of their crafts than to combine in other types of organization.

Today's clash over organizing policy involves the competition between craft unions of skilled workers and industrial unions.

Percentage Declines

Craft unionism shows the following percentages of the total, according to Dr Wolman: 75 per cent in 1914; 78 per cent in 1920; 83 per cent in 1929; 73 per cent in 1933; and 67 per cent in 1934.

So enormous are the fields left to be penetrated by labor that Dr. Wolman's review of the volume of the different classes of workers has great bearing on questions of labor organization. He believes that a current estimate of 33,000,000 does not overstate the size of the group of wage earners and salaried workers in the last census year, and cites the following tabulation:

	Number in 1930
Clerks and kindred workers	7,949,455
Skilled workers and foremen	6,282,687
Semi-skilled workers	7,977,572
Unskilled workers	14,008,869
Total workers	36,218,583
Professional persons	2,945,797
Proprietors, officials and managers	9,665,540
Grand total	48,829,920

Degas Show in Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17—More than 10,000 visitors to the Philadelphia Museum of Art viewed the special exhibition of 101 Degas works during the first week it has been open to the public. The show has been assembled with the assistance of the Louvre in Paris, the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York city, the Art Institute of Chicago, and many American and European collectors.

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Pattullo Quells Liberal Revolt in British Columbia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—The government of T. D. Pattullo in British Columbia, which was threatened with revolt within its Liberal Party and possible destruction last spring, is now firmly in the saddle again, without danger of difficulty among its followers. When the legislature adjourned early this year a solid group of Liberals was in open revolt and threatened to become more formidable when the assembly met again. But the assembly is now in session and the rebels have ceased to oppose the Government.

This is largely because the Government was able to demonstrate its strength in the country by winning two by-elections this autumn and because its Socialist enemies of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation are divided. Under these conditions, the Liberal rebels apparently see nothing to be gained by further guerrilla warfare with the ministry.

Half of Relief Money Paid Back by Woman

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (AP)—Into the offices of the Emergency Relief Bureau came a letter yesterday with a money order for $150 from a woman who had saved her dollars to pay back the money she had received for relief.

"I have been saving up to return it," the woman, whose name was withheld, wrote, "and I realize this is not enough, but I am not sure of the exact amount because I lost count.

"I think the whole amount is in the neighborhood of $300. I am working now, so I will send the balance as soon as possible."

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Going South This Winter?
If so, be sure to see the Hotel, Resort and Travel Advertisements in the December 11 issue of The Christian Science Monitor.

REGULAR FEATURES: Editorial Page; Weekly Magazine Section; Financial Page; The Home Forum; Young Folks' Page; Children's Page; Women's Page; Education Page; Sports Page; Daily Features Page; News of Art, Music and the Theater; Home Building and Furnishing Page.

World's Most Northerly Postoffice Sets a Record—Thanks to Philatelists

With 6000 pieces of mail delivered by R. M. S. Nascopie, all but a dozen were returned to sender —Stamp collectors responsible for boom in postal business at Craig Harbor, Ellesmere Island, north of Arctic Circle.

By Lloyd Roberts

Staff Correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor, Who Accompanied the Nascobie On Its Recent Northern Expedition

OTTAWA — Business is booming north of the Arctic Circle, if one may judge by the report of the postmaster at Craig Harbor, Ellesmere Island. Over 6000 pieces of mail were delivered there on Sept. 6 by the Royal Mail Steamer Nascopie and about the same number were brought out. This is probably a record per head of population (two whites) for any postoffice anywhere.

It is true, however, that all but a dozen of the letters and parcels were returned stamped "Unclaimed. Return to Sender."

The truth is that philatelists—the most ardent fans on earth—have recently discovered that Craig Harbor is the most northern full-time post office in the world, and are keen to own postage stamps bearing that cancellation mark. And so bags of mail boarded the Nascopie at Montreal on July 14 for a 10,000 mile voyage through the perils of arctic seas, only to come back to Halifax on Oct. 1—"Undelivered."

In the Post Office

Of course there is also the legitimate mail to and from the score of ports of call in the eastern Arctic and Hudson Bay, so that the postmaster's annual trip is not exactly a joy ride. The "historian," who was incidentally the Monitor's correspondent, divided his small cabin on the Nascopie with D. A. Nichols, government geologist, and G. H. Lawrence, postmaster, and as a result he was living in the Post Office the greater part of the time. The fourth bunk and the wash-stand were utilized for the sorting and stamping of mail, the floor space was littered with bulky parcels and mail-bags and passengers and crew were continually coming to post their letters, purchase stamps and discuss the exigencies of his postal route and affairs in general.

Business at Every Port

Just before entering port, business would begin to hum. Everyone had apparently remembered someone "outside" who would be thrilled by receiving an envelope cancelled at that particular port and stamped "Eastern Arctic Mail Service. R. M. S. Nascopie." It made no difference that in many cases the letter would not arrive at its destination for one month, or two months, and until after the sender himself had arrived back home.

For instance at Hebron, on the northern Labrador coast, 105 of these "philatelic" pieces were put off, with Newfoundland stamps on them, so that they might be picked up by the Hudson's Bay schooner Fort Garry and eventually find their addresses "down under."

Last on Board

The postmaster was always the first to go ashore and the last to return to the steamer. Sometimes he was forced to spend the night in the post manager's shack, weighing and stamping mail matter in a race with time. Missing a mail here meant a year's delay!

Of course he could have saved himself considerable labor by using his cancellation puncher on most of the mail long before its destination was reached. But this would have been considered cheating the philatelists who were expecting to have their letters canceled actually at the post designated.

At Craig Harbor the punctiliousness of the government officials in this respect meant two days and nights of continuous work on the part of Mr. Lawrence, aided by Lance Corporal "Paddy" Hamilton of the R. C. M. P., who is postmaster as well as constable, magistrate, customs officer and other things.

Interesting Purse

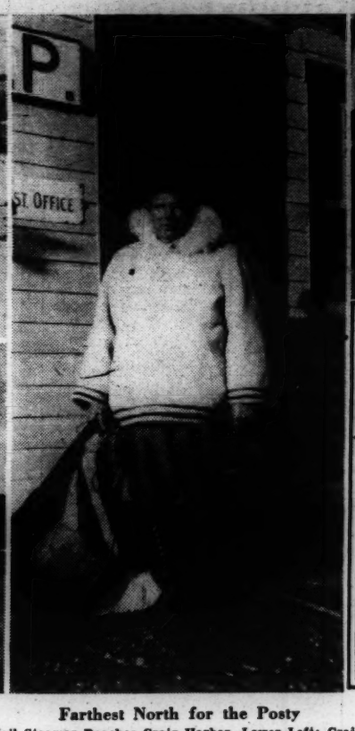
Much of this Arctic mail matter was interesting in itself. Scores of senders had illustrated the envelopes with designs and scenes typical of the north. A letter was addressed to President Roosevelt, Craig Harbor. Premier Mackenzie King was also being sought at the same address, letter covered with Canadian stamps of all denominations. A philatelist in Vienna had sent postcards to the same addressee at every port. They had first gone to Germany and there been covered with stamps commemorating the Olympic games. They left Essen by registered air mail on board the Hindenburg on June 24; arrived in Ottawa (via the United States) on July 3, Montreal July 14, and the last of them was canceled at Craig Harbor on Sept. 3. By now they are probably back in Vienna, among the stamp collector's most prized possessions.

Some of It Amusing

Some of the mail was not only interesting, but vastly amusing. For example, take the two letters addressed one from Beverley Hills, Calif., to "The Mayor, Fort Chimo, Quebec" and the other from Flushing, N. Y., addressed to "Chamber of Commerce," Fort Chimo. A poster was sent to a mythical postmaster at Port Burwell advertising "Cheese Week in Canada." A notice was sent by the Dominion Revenue Department to "Customs Officer" at Port Burwell, reporting new duty rates on second-hand street cars! The two white traders and the family of Eskimos hidden in the rock fissure called Port Burwell had as much use for Cheese Week as they had for street cars.

On Nov. 27, 1935, Christmas picture cards were sent by a kindly person in Copenhagen to Hudson's Bay Company posts in the Far North. Anyway, they will have them to look at this Christmas.

Last year the northern philatelic mail consisted of 400 pieces. This year it rose to more than 19,000. The post office officials are wondering what it will be next summer, when the Nascopie leaves Montreal, and whether the postmaster will require a staff of assistants.



By a Staff Artist

Farthest North for the Posty

M. McLean, Postmaster on Royal Mail Steamer Nascopie. Upper Right: hen the Mail Steamer Reaches Craig Harbor. Lower Left: Craig Harbor—First Cargo Boat With Dogs and Postmaster Going Ashore. Center: W. Upper Left: Hudson's Bay Company's Residence. Also the Post Office W Approaching Craig Harbor—the Most Northern Post Office Is Kept Open by the Mounties. Lower Right: Map Showing Location of Craig Harbor With Relation to the Rest of Canada and the Northern United States. These Photographs Were Taken by a Monitor Correspondent on the Last Trip North of the Nascopie

PWA Buys 16,697 Refrigerators

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York, Nov. 17

AN ORDER for 16,697 electric refrigerators, valued at more than $1,000,000, has been placed by the Public Works Administration with the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, according to an announcement here.

The equipment is to be used in 34 slum clearance and low-rental housing projects in 26 American cities.

GOP in New York Urged to Accept Social Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 17—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman was seen in a key position today to get legislative sanction for his Social Security program with a recommendation emanating from the press relations bureau of the Republican State Committee itself that this party drop its obstructive tactics at Albany.

Reviewing the changes in the law-making personnel brought about by the election sweep, Thomas F. Barry, director of the bureau, in the weekly news letter with which he circularizes state newspapers, calls for revision of the entire New York Republican strategy. With the Democrats easily preponderant in the senate and the Republican majority in the assembly now squeezed down to the nominal margin of one vote, he urges that the party should read the handwriting left on the wall on Nov. 3, when the Empire State furnished a premier example of New Deal reendorsement.

"It would seem obvious that between now and Jan. 1 (the Legislature's convening date) the Republican position on Social Security legislation, other social welfare bills and labor bills must have definite consideration," Mr. Barry writes.

"It would seem equally obvious that, having scanned the election results, it should be apparent that the people are thoroughly in sympathy with the social philosophies and policies of President Roosevelt, and, this being so, there seems to be little point in continuing to oppose measures which have popular support."

Constitutional Convention

The Republicans have over their threshold the shadow of a constitutional convention in 1938, now approved in referendum, and this means they must face the problem of a Democratic gerrymander of State Senate and Congressional districts unless they are able to repair their fences sufficiently to cut down the advantage the Democrats at present seem destined to hold at that meeting. The election of the 168 delegates to the convention will be a major feature of next year's balloting, and, while their function is in the general terms of drafting changes in the state constitution, consideration is inevitable of the long-overdue reapportionment of State Senate and Congressional districts—a division repeatedly defeated in the division of power at Albany between Democratic Governors and Legislatures predominantly Republican in one or both branches.

The Republicans lost both houses in the 1932 Roosevelt landslide, and, while they regained the lower House in Albany last year, they now have had the majority of six then won whittled down to one, making the loss of two votes fatal to any move they may make in the 1937 Assembly.

In the view of the Republican press letter, this fact, joined with that of a campaign fought with the New Deal and Social Security as the outstanding issue, is making the third fact of the presence of a scattering of progressives among the Republican Assemblymen a cause for deep deliberation to Republican leaders here today.

Winant Back on Security Job At President's Own Request

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17—Former Gov. John G. Winant, of New Hampshire, resuming his post as chairman of the Social Security Board after a month's leave of absence spent in defending the act against political attacks, found a deskful of new demands for revisions awaiting him.

The chairman's return coincided with an admission from him that the act is "not a perfect instrument" in its present form and a prediction of improvement as time and experience dictate. He pointed out that the British social security act has been amended more than 50 times in 20 years.

Latest demands for changes in the law were voiced by speakers before both the governors' conference, meeting in St. Louis and the U. S. conference of mayors, in session here. At St. Louis, a group of governors asked that their legislatures be given more time in which to pass laws enabling their states to qualify for federal tax credits.

States Protest Profit

The first taxes will be collected by the Federal Government beginning in January, but many states will not have enacted unemployment insurance laws by that date and will not be in a position to take advantage of the benefits offered. It has been estimated that "profit" of $100,000,000 or more may be realized by the Treasury because of this situation. The governors whose states will carry the burden of this enormous profit are asking that the Dec. 31 deadline be extended.

At the Mayor's conference, Mayor LaGuardia of New York warned that the social security program would be "disjointed" and "out of gear" until administration is taken away from state governments and put into the hands of the Federal Government.

Speaking in Baltimore shortly after he had consented to President Roosevelt's plea to resume his post at least temporarily, Governor Winant took the position that "the Social Security Act is not a perfect instrument; it is a humane document which, translated into action, will bring solace and some sense of security to countless millions of our people.

Needs Time and Experience

"Time and experience," he declared, "are necessary to perfect legislation and to insure orderly procedure and effective administration. Within the act itself is the direction for study and change, and the Congress made effective this direction by providing funds to make recommendations for change as time and experience may suggest."

Governor Winant refused to be harassed by suggestions as to the possible dangers of the gigantic pension reserves to be set up under the present law. The reserve will accumulate slowly, he told his Baltimore audience, and if it begins to have harmful effects on the national economy, it can be checked.

A letter from President Roosevelt to Governor Winant, made public at the White House, revealed that it was with some reluctance that the Governor agreed to resume the chairmanship of the board.

The President's letter said in part:

I appreciate the reasons why you are reluctant to resume your work with the Social Security Board.

But I feel it essential that you help complete the immediate job of organization which you and your associates have so well under way.

Since on Saturday you agreed that, if I felt it imperative, you would come back temporarily to complete that job, I am now asking you to do it—to come back for a few weeks, say until the first of the year, for that purpose.

While I am away, will you be thinking about the problems of integrating the Social Security Board's activities with those of the other Government agencies?

Agriculturist Sees Half U. S. Acreage As Public Domain

HOUSTON, Tex., Nov. 17 (AP)—A vastly increased public domain with the Government "ultimately owning perhaps one-half of the entire land area" was predicted yesterday by Dr. Jacob G. Lipman, dean of the New Jersey State College of Agriculture.

He made his forecast in a speech before the Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities, of which he is president.

Excess acreage can best serve the nation by being taken out of production and added to the public domain to produce lumber and wild life, conserve water supplies and control floods, he declared. He estimated that "modern American farmers" are wasting more than $5,000,000,000 worth of soil and plant nutrients by erosion and leaching each year.

Seeking conservation, the Government will retire the maximum amount of land from production, Dr. Lipman said, when the United States finally settles down to a "well ordered national household where peace and abundance may dwell." Pointing out that the projected peak of population has been set at 140,000,000 to 145,000,000 persons about 1960, he said.

"There is room in this country for twice that number.

"Present economic and social wants indicate the need for a per capita allowance of 10 acres, or a total acreage of 1,400,000,000 acres to supply the 140,000,000 residents of the United States, if the population stabilization theory becomes a fact.

"In that estimate, however, we assume that soil management will be of the extensive type. Who knows but that, given improved plants and animals and with a more intensive and efficient agriculture, our farmers may be able to serve the nation fully with half that acreage? Remember, science and technology have not yet said their last word."

Waste in the conquest of the continent can be forgiven, Dr. Lipman said, but, "with the building completed, we will no longer be justified in continued improvidence."

Women Ask Lands In Alberta Under Homestead Filings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta.—The "call of the land" is distinctly not confined to the male sex, according to the latest statistics on homestead filings released by the Department of Lands and Mines. These figures show that of the 135 homesteads filed upon in October in the Edmonton district, 40 of these applicants were women filing upon homesteads of a quarter-section or 160 acres.

Up until a few years ago the filing on homesteads in Alberta was restricted to men, but when the same opportunity was extended to women they were not backward in taking advantage of this new privilege. Of the 135 new steadings filed on in October, 79 were located in the Peace River area and of this number 23 were women. The Calgary office records 26 filings in that area with five feminine would-be farmerettes applying for the free land.

Park Men Want States To Match Federal Funds

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 17 (AP)—Park officials of 14 states agreed Nov. 15 that federal aid for state park development should be extended only where the states match federal money with expenditures of their own.

The officials expressed this view in a resolution adopted at the Mid West regional park conference, which closed with a barbecue at Babler Memorial State Park near here. They also adopted a resolution declaring exploitation of timber resources of state parks to provide revenues for the states should be banned.

New Taxes in Philippines

The Philippine Island legislature is planning new taxes on foreigners and corporations.

Plan for Jobless Census And Insurance Disclosed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 — John Smith, who lives in New York, and John Smythe, who lives in London, may both be soon following the same procedure when their jobs give way under them and they are thrown out of work.

President Roosevelt today indicated as much in his final White House press conference, before leaving for Latin America.

Incidentally, Mr. Roosevelt added one more illustration to the extraordinary number of policies which the "New Deal" has drawn from the British "old deal" of social legislation, to which it has turned again and again in the past three years.

Low Expense

Instead of taking a regular census of unemployed, Mr. Roosevelt explained, his advisers are working out a system of self-registry, similar to that of the British, in which the unemployed individual would come to some specified office and register. The expense of getting the badly wanted facts on unemployment in this fashion would probably not be one tenth as much as a regular census, the President said, while at the same time the records would automatically keep themselves up to date as the jobless man would return for reports at regular intervals.

Estimates

Every social worker today in America agrees that the major problem is unemployment, yet nobody in America today knows just how many are unemployed, a condition which has baffled Administration officials for some time. Only yesterday, Harper Sibley, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, said the nation has 4,000,000 jobless unemployables, while Harry Hopkins, WPA administrator, put the total unemployed figure at 8,000,000 to 11,000,000, and today Commerce Department figures estimated the total at 8,975,000.

The trouble with taking a house-to-house census of unemployed is, first, as the President sees it, that it is hard to define just what "unemployed" means, and second, that after such a census, six months later the figures might be useless. So the President added:

Register for Relief

"We are working toward a system of first-of-the-month self-registration, after the English method."

"Would the worker have to register to get relief?"

"Of course," explained the President.

And so New York's John Smith may soon be following the British pattern, which already is largely responsible for the shape of America's new old-age pension law and its proposed new unemployment insurance.

London's John Smythe, for example, has been making contributions to his unemployment insurance, averaging perhaps 20 cents a week, for a long time. To this, the employer has been adding another 20 cents, and the Government still a third 20 cents. When John Smythe of Little Uppington street is out of work he takes his "book"—a single piece of folded gray cardboard, printed in blue ink—to the nearest Labor Exchange.

He doesn't look demoralized, because he is simply coming to collect what's rightfully his in the way of insurance, for which he has paid a premium. Under the British system, the setting up of unemployment insurance automatically has involved setting up an elaborate Labor Exchange and employment bureau system.

Mr. Roosevelt has not committed himself on whether the United States Government shall, like the British, go into the matter of unemployment exchanges on a wholesale scale, with constant registry of jobless. The whole matter, in fact, is very tentative.

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Arbitration of Ship Strike Barred by Pacific Seamen; Reply Rejects Mayor's Plea

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (AP) — Harry Lundeberg, secretary of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, telegraphed from San Francisco to the United States conference of mayors here today that the union "can not arbitrate the fundamental principles" involved in the current maritime strike.

Replying to the suggestion of nine mayors of East and West Coast cities that both sides in the controversy submit the issues to arbitration by boards to be named by the President, Mr. Lundeberg said the sailors' union had "unanimously reaffirmed" its stand at a meeting of 1600 members in which it was decided they could not arbitrate "fundamental principles."

Interpreted as Rejection

Mayor William J. McCracken, of Oakland, Calif., one of the nine mayors who signed the arbitration proposal, said he interpreted Mr. Lundeberg's telegram as a "flat rejection" to arbitrate the question of jurisdiction over hiring halls.

Mr. McCracken said the group of seaport mayors had not met yet to consider Mr. Lundeberg's telegram or to determine a future course of action.

Text of Telegram

The text of Mr. Lundeberg's telegram follows:

"Your wire received requesting both sides to agree to arbitration. This will inform you that the Sailors Union of the Pacific is on record and unanimously reaffirmed its stand tonight in a general membership meeting of 1600 members that it can not arbitrate the fundamental principles involved."

Maritime Strike Parley Resumed on West Coast; Stranded Tourists to Sue

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 17 (AP)—Resumption of joint discussions between key forces in the Pacific coast's general maritime strike revived peace hopes here today despite denials of concessions by either side.

The joint conference, first between opposing groups since the walkout of 37,000 seamen and dock workers nearly three weeks ago, came after an arbitration appeal from nine East and West coast seaport mayors.

Neither side commented on the announcement by President Roosevelt to the mayors in Washington, D. C., that he was leaving for Buenos Aires, Arg., and that between the strike and possible effects of his trip on world peace he considered "the peace of the world is the more important of the two."

Legal action against steamship companies was agreed upon today by 70 tourists strikebound in Hawaii where 700 travelers and 900 seamen were stranded by the strike. The 70 voted unanimously to sue for "adequate compensation" for failure of the lines to carry them to their destinations.

Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, who arranged the joint discussions here, said, "Neither side has receded from the original positions."

The groups involved, whose breaking off of negotiations immediately preceded the strike, are the Coast Committee for Offshore Ship Owners and representatives of three unions, Sailors Union of the Pacific, Marine Cooks and Stewards and Marine Firemen, Oilers, Watertenders and Wipers.

Mr. McGrady said control of hiring halls and proposed penalties for violation of working agreements that may be reached were the major issues in dispute.

"If I can get over these two points," he said, "the strike will be over in a short time."

Interest in the spreading rank-and-file strikes in eastern and Gulf ports centered at New York and Houston, Texas.

Claims of rank-and-file leaders that the liner Washington will be unable to sail from New York tomorrow were challenged by the Ship Owners' Association there, which also denied the crew of the Grace liner, Santa Paula, had walked off.

Hawaiian Food Shortage Seen If Strike Continues

HONOLULU, Nov. 17 (AP)—A food shortage in Hawaii was predicted by business men here today unless the maritime strike is settled soon. The territory imports about 80 per cent of its food.

With prices rising steadily, business leaders estimated a crisis will develop in 10 days when warehouse supplies of eggs, fresh vegetables and potatoes will be nearly exhausted. Rice supplies, the major item in the diet of Hawaii's Oriental population, have been sold out. The strike has been under way 19 days.

Smaller stores have raised prices of eggs, milk and butter approximately 8 per cent and the cost of imported vegetables has been doubled in some cases. Importers agreed continuation of the present situation would skyrocket prices in a few weeks.

Isolated from the United States mainland except for a few foreign ships that bring only small cargoes, the territory is looking toward Washington, D. C., for relief.

Gov. Joseph B. Poindexter is considering an appeal to the Navy Department to let transports bring supplies. The Governor has appealed to President Roosevelt to act in relieving the situation in the islands. He pointed to the additional demand on food supplies by upward of 700 travelers and 900 striking seamen stranded here by the tie-up.

Philadelphia Firms Ask Writ to Halt Ship Strike

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17 (AP)—L. C. Krusen, counsel for five shipping companies, told Federal Judge George A. Welsh that the maritime strike "threatens to close all Philadelphia mills" by preventing importation of raw materials.

He testified yesterday at a hearing on a petition of the shipping companies for an order restraining striking seamen from interfering with movement of ships or cargo.

His request for immediate issuance of the injunction was refused by Judge Welsh who said he would "not invest the power of the federal court in a labor injunction without presentation of the entire facts."

John J. Egan, secretary of the Maritime Exchange, asserted the strike had resulted in $2,000,000 loss to Philadelphia business firms and the tying up of 1,000,000 tons of cargo.

Strikers Press Campaign To Hold Liner at Dock

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (AP)—Seamen on strike in New York harbor pressed their drive today to tie up the United States Line's Washington despite assertions by A. J. McCarthy, vice-president of International Mercantile Marine Company, owner of the line, that "the ship must sail."

The vessel is scheduled to leave port tomorrow with a long passenger list and much freight.

Joseph Curran, strike leader, claimed 300 men of the crew of 536 had quit the ship and it would be unable to sail. A conflicting claim came from Mr. McCarthy, who announced last night 226 crew members had signed for the voyage.

Strike leaders claimed also the crew of the Grace liner Santa Paula, which docked yesterday, had quit 100 per cent, but the owners' association denied such action had been taken.

Medalist

By a Staff Artist

Miss Virginia C. Gildersleeve
Dean of Barnard College, New York City

Award for Achievement Goes To Dean of Barnard College

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 17—Dean Virginia C. Gildersleeve of Barnard College is the recipient of the annual award to a New York city woman for outstanding achievement, a gold medal offered by the American Woman's Association. The presentation always is made at the annual friendship dinner in which 42 women's organizations participate and 1000 women last evening saw Miss Gildersleeve receive the medal from the hands of Miss Mary Vail Andress.

The choice for the award is kept as a surprise, only the judges and the winners knowing to whom the medal will go and there are sufficient speakers of prominence so that the audience has plenty of opportunity for guessing.

In her speech Miss Gildersleeve spoke from the basis of her 25 years of experience as Barnard's dean, defending liberal arts courses as preliminary preparation for subsequent vocational training and urging that the youth of America be given some ideal, some standard to which they feel it worth while to dedicate themselves, as the youth of Europe are doing to political causes in their countries.

Education was the topic of last evening's dinner and the speakers were Miss Natalie Couch for political education; Mrs. Harold Vincent Milligan, musical education; Miss Annie Goodrich of the Yale University school of nursing, health education; Miss Mary Margaret McBride (Martha Deane of the air), radio education; Mrs. Dorothea Brande, self-education.

The proceeds from the dinner provide a scholarship which went this year to Miss Nora Wills Camden, assistant supervisor of the Henry Street visiting nurse service. The participating organizations sponsor the dinner in turn, this year the New York Counties Registered Nurses' Association being in charge.

Journalists Elect Nettleton as Head Of Sigma Delta Chi

DALLAS, Texas, Nov. 17 (AP)—Tully A. Nettleton, editorial and special writer for The Christian Science Monitor, stationed at Washington, D. C., was elected president of Sigma Delta Chi at the closing session of the professional journalism fraternity's twenty-first annual convention on Nov. 15.

Hugh Braillie, president of the United Press, was voted honorary president of the fraternity, and G. B. Dealey, president of the Dallas News and Journal was elected a national honorary member. Other officers chosen were: Mitchell V. Charnley, University of Minnesota school of journalism; Tom Mahoney, editor of Modern Mechanics, and Irving Dilliard, editorial writer, St. Louis Post-Dispatch, vice-presidents; Elmo Scott Watson, editor of Publishers' Auxiliary, Chicago, secretary, and Willard Smith, Wisconsin manager, United Press, treasurer.

Other members of the executive council are Frank McDonough, associate editor, Better Homes and Gardens, Des Moines; Marco Morrow, Capper publications, Topeka, Kan.; North Bigbee, oil editor, Dallas News, and George A. Brandenburg, Chicago correspondent, editor and publisher. James C. Kiper was reappointed executive secretary in charge of national headquarters in Chicago and Ralph Peters of the Detroit News will continue as editor of the Quill.

The convention adopted a resolution empowering the executive council "to set up such committees as it may deem necessary to investigate and study the needs of its alumni and of men generally engaged in journalism, to draft a proposal or proposals as it may consider necessary and wise for the broadening or reorganization of activity in the interests of men active in journalism, to conduct referenda on such proposals among the membership or among the alumni chapters and to take such steps as may be necessary to carry out such proposals as are approved by the membership and the council."

The action came in response to a request from a conference of alumni chapters for definite policies and activities and for broader activities for the betterment of the profession of journalism. The alumni group in a resolution to the council emphasized that the proposed new setup will not conflict with existing employee and employer organizations in the newspaper field nor alter the present undergraduate chapters of the fraternity.

Cincinnati Autos Face Safety Test

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 17—Joining a fast-growing number of American cities in feeling that the removal of unfit vehicles from the streets is vital to safety for all, the city council has passed unanimously a compulsory motor vehicle inspection ordinance. Under the new law which goes into effect Dec. 12, all motor vehicles operating on the streets of Cincinnati are required to undergo two inspections a year.

In the compulsory inspection which will be made in safety lanes operated by the city's safety department, the vehicle will be scrutinized and required to measure up to standards adopted. No tires worn so that the inner fabric shows, no brakes that can not stop a car in 25 feet at 20 miles an hour, no brakes not equalized within 25 per cent will be given approval. Stop lights, rear-view mirrors, standard horns, unobstructed windshields, windshield wipers in working order are also required.

A charge of 50 cents will be made for each semi-annual inspection, but this charge will permit as many voluntary inspections as any motorists may desire.

Japan's Air Link

By a Staff Artist

North China Co-operates
Map Shows China as Center of Air Network, With Tokyo-Sponsored Sino-Japanese Air Line Going Into North China

Japanese Start Chinese Air Line

(Continued from Page 1)

with Pan-American—to America—and Imperial Airways—to England—at Hong Kong, and with Air France—to France—at Hanoi. When the services are all working at top efficiency it should be quicker to fly or to send a letter from Tokyo to San Francisco by the round-about air route taking in Osaka, the Inland Sea, Korea, North and Central China, Hong Kong, Manila and Honolulu than by the direct Yokohama - Honolulu steamship route.

Apparently the Japanese desire to save all possible Chinese "face" and to go through all possible motions of preserving Chinese susceptibilities, for preliminary announcements have emphasized that Chinese law governing civil aviation will prevail insofar as the new lines pass over Chinese territory. In fact, the planes flying over such territory will, it appears, be Chinese planes and thus directly subject to discipline, for they are merely to connect up with Japanese planes at a border point or points rather than having planes of either nationality flying over the other's territory.

Thus one of the great sources of Chinese uneasiness would appear to have been eliminated, for it was argued that if Japanese planes were ever formally allowed to make terminal landings in Chinese territory, they would on occasion fly "all around Robin Hood's barn" to get to such terminus if military or other considerations made that sort of action desirable.

Nanking Moved Slowly

Nanking has been slow to accord any sort of recognition to what is being done in the North, apparently keeping a sharp eye on the popular reaction so that if the move seems unpopular it can be repudiated. In its early stages, the new scheme seems not to have aroused any feeling whatever, thus supporting foreign contentions that the Chinese military were unduly alarmed both as to military potentialities of commercial air link-ups, and as to the feeling of the Chinese public on the subject.

The arrangements were handled by the Economic Commission of the Hopei and Chahar Political Council.

Since the British had already allowed Pan-American to make its Asian terminus at Hong Kong—as announced in the Monitor—a Crown Colony and not a part of China but presently to be linked with Chinese airlines, American interests have had a less keen interest than hitherto in the question of when someone would break through Chinese resistance against international link-ups.

Growth of 'Blue Shirts' in Egypt Offers Problem for Premier

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO—Endorsement of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty by the masses here has been unmistakably pronounced.

But one problem which calls for Premier Mustapha Nahas Pasha's immediate attention is the youthful organization known as the "Blue Shirts," for the growth of which he has been largely responsible. Originally its object was to give students who were politically-minded a directing and controlling influence and as such there had enrolled about 2000 youths of the better classes under the leadership of Maitre Zoheir Sabry.

The idea appealed farther afield, however, and possibly through the influence of Hollywood's movies, and certainly through the efforts of a certain Mohamed Billal Effendi, branches grew like mushrooms among the lower classes. Any youth or man could on the payment of $1 become enrolled and presented with the uniform.

Owing to Wafdist patronage which appeared to put them above the law, the organization became very popular, especially as truncheons and even weapons were being carried, and a large number of "toughs" entered, with the result that serious clashes have occurred, not only with the official authorities, but between the newer members and the older, who resent the invasion of "riff-raff" among the ranks.

The Premier will have to find some means of curbing a movement which, as has been shown in Europe, may develop remarkably, failing which he will run the risk of being governed instead of governing.

Another problem is that of convincing the foreigner that his financial interests will not be menaced under Egyptian independence. Already Premier Nahas has made many common-sense assurances on this subject in his recent speeches, but the doubting European has explained these as being designed merely to win the capitulatory powers to a willing abandonment of their privileges.

The foreigner evidently judges the Egyptian from personal knowledge of his hitherto general unreliability in business transactions, and believes that sooner or later he will receive no proper protection. Under this opinion he is likely to discredit Egyptian assurances of financial security.

Certainly, the persistent rumors of devaluation of the Egyptian pound by disassociating it from sterling did not emanate from Egyptian sources.

The Government's official denial of the devaluation rumor is confirmed by the National Bank of Egypt, through whose hands the greater part of the Government funds pass. Obviously, more than speeches are necessary to assure the foreigner who, after all, is still the main figure in Egypt's financial world.

Probably one of the easiest means would be the official pledge that the present code of the Mixed Courts and the proportionate number of the foreign judges will be maintained for a minimum period of years, say 20. The granting of important public contracts to reliable foreign firms would also be a reassuring measure.

Fliers Off to Seek Redfern

MIAMI, Fla., Nov. 17 (AP)—Art Williams and two companions took off at dawn yesterday in an amphibion for British Guiana, where they will continue their search for the missing flier, Paul Redfern. The former army pilot plans to track down rumors that Mr. Redfern is still in the Guiana jungles. Flying with him were Charles F. West and John Hunter of New York. Mr. Redfern disappeared in 1927 while on a flight from Brunswick, Ga., to Rio de Janeiro.

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Decreased Use of Sales Tax Is Seen as Sign of Recovery

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 17—Among increasingly plentiful signs of business recovery is, according to State Government, organ of the Council of State Governments, the waning use of the sales tax as a medium of revenue. These taxes, considered by many to be primarily a depression source of government funds, are becoming less and less popular, the magazine states.

So far this year five of the 28 states which enacted sales measures at one time or another have dropped them. Of 21 states that now have sales taxes in force, 11 administer temporary laws which will expire in 1937.

No New Laws Expected

It is expected that in many of these states no new law will be passed. The tax was allowed to expire automatically in Maryland, New York, and Pennsylvania. In Kentucky and New Jersey popular sentiment against the sales tax made necessary its repeal. The sales tax law passed by the Oregon Legislature never got onto the statute books because it was defeated three times at referendum elections. Minnesota's law was vetoed by the late Governor Olson.

Expiration dates will end the tax, unless re-enacted, next year in Arkansas, Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Missouri, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, West Virginia and Wyoming.

Therefore, unless 16 of 28 states' sales tax laws are re-enacted or more states pass laws, after Jan. 1, 1938, there will be but 12 such laws in force. Sales tax laws actually collected from 61 to 211 per cent of expected yield, according to the latest study by the Interstate Commission on Conflicting Taxation, a research agency of the state governments council.

Sales tax revenues, the commission says, have generally gone to specific state and local uses, rather than to the general fund, "as good budgeting would require." Earmarking the revenue for specific uses has, it is held, greatly aided in securing political support for sales tax measures. Relief, schools, old-age pensions and roads have been the chief beneficiaries.

Economic Freedom And Road to Peace Seen in Single Tax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 17—World peace depends upon that economic freedom which comes not only from freedom of trade in exchange but freedom of trade in production according to Mrs. Anna George DeMille, daughter of Henry George, who addressed the Henry George Congress here last week.

Removal of the restraints to trade which continue to be the source of friction leading to war among countries and the freeing of labor and capital from burdens of indirect tax in accordance with the principles propounded by Henry George, founder of the "Single Tax" movement, were the economic reforms which would insure world peace in the opinion of several speakers at the congress.

The Single Tax theory, it was declared, would eliminate all taxes (direct or indirect) and revenue collections, such as tariffs, for one tax upon land based upon the economic rent or unearned increment.

Profits would not come from speculation and unearned increases in values of land which holders now get through mere ownership, but society as a whole would benefit from them through the single tax, Mrs. DeMille stated.

The congress went on record as opposed to sales taxes and stressed its belief in democracy as opposed to communism, fascism or dictatorship in any form. It favored capitalism under conditions of freedom and opposed monopoly. According to Dr. Mark Millikin, chairman of the resolutions committee, the Henry George Foundation believes that unemployment will cease when men have free access to land for its suitable use. Its advocates believe that single tax is the road to economic liberty and a real aid to business.

Otomi Indians Tell Needs

President Cardenas
Discussing Problems With Them at First Indian Congress in Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—A vast program of state and federal aid to the Otomi Indians, one of the poorest tribes in the Mexican Republic, is being formulated, following the conclusion of the first Indian congress, which was held recently at Ixmiquilpan, in the state of Hidalgo.

President Cárdenas personally directed the calling of the congress and spoke at length to the 15,000 Indians, mostly of the Otomi tribe, who met at Ixmiquilpan. His most significant statement made during the congress was that "the revolutionary Government considers its first responsibility the improvement of the lot of the Indian, for the Indian, more than any other group of individuals, is entitled to the benefits of the public administration."

President Cárdenas further stated that the major principle of his Government will continue to be the reintegration of the Indian, who for centuries past has been exploited by governments, both foreign and domestic. His term continues until 1940, and he said that by its termination he hopes to have established basic reforms which will be of benefit to the Indians in all parts of the Republic.

Draft Horses Seen Returning to Favor

CHICAGO, Nov. 17 (AP)—Evidence of a return of the draft horse to its traditional place before the plow was seen by stock men today in the entry lists for the thirty-seventh annual International Livestock Exposition.

With draft-horse nominations 28 per cent greater than last year, B. H. Heide, manager of the show, said interest appeared to equal that of the so-called "horse years." He expressed the opinion the depression was responsible for the return of the draft horse to popularity. Business in work horses boomed, he said, when the farmer's lean pocketbook made mechanical power too expensive.

Entries totaled 626 in five famous breeds — Percheron, Clydesdale, Shire, Belgian and Suffolk. Prize-winning horses were en route from the native countries of all the breeds, France, Scotland, England and Belgium. The international exposition will open Nov. 28 and close Dec. 5.

Wilmington Builds Center for Negroes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 17—Wilmington's first major project for improvement of public services available to the city's negro population was under way here today with the start of construction upon a recreational center for them.

The program will be financed to the extent of $30,780 by the WPA, all of which is to be spent for labor. The balance of the cost and the expense of upkeep will be met by the Ferris Industrial School. Negro laborers and craftsmen are to be assigned for work on the project.

Except for the partial initiation of facilities of the Young Women's Christian Association for negro girls, practically the only other service undertakings for the benefit of Negroes here have consisted of public school playgrounds for the children.

N. Y. Auto Show Attendance

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (AP)—Alfred Reeves, manager of the National Automobile show, estimated yesterday that more than 300,000 persons will have viewed the elaborate motorcar exhibit when the doors close at Grand Central Palace Wednesday night. "More new records have been established than by any similar affair during the past 37 years," he said.

Gold Clause Again Upheld

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (AP)—A unanimous verdict for the Government was recorded at the Court of Claims yesterday in the suit of Robert A. Taft to compel the United States to pay him $1.07 interest on a gold Liberty Bond called in advance of its maturity date.

Potentially affected by the litigation was approximately $8,849,540,000 of gold-clause bonds called about the same time by the Government. A Government spokesman said he expected Mr. Taft, son of the former president and chief justice, would appeal to the Supreme Court.

The litigation grew out of the act nullifying the gold payment promise in contracts.

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Farley Places 3015 Jobs In Laps of Tammany Chiefs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 17—Tammany Hall braves today were dipping their hands into a basket of 3015 plums from the federal patronage tree deposited on their doorstep by Postmaster General James A. Farley for yeoman service in the city's election day plurality for President Roosevelt.

They were jobs constituting the usual provision of extra workers to handle the postal rush here at Christmas time, but in the last three years the Manhattan tribe had not figured in the dispensation in accord with the disciplinary measures which marked the Farley war on their recalcitrancy as an adjunct to the Roosevelt Democratic forces.

Tammany Leaders Beam

Tammany leaders beamed, therefore, as they studied district lists for the rank and file names upon whom the benefactions could be bestowed most worthily. Each one of the 3015 must have the endorsement of his district leader to qualify for the jobs of chauffeurs, laborers, clerks, typists and stenographers—the kind of jobs that, allocated through the districts, make the strongest fences for forthcoming election contests.

The next voting crisis in the affairs of the city machine will be the 1937 mayoralty campaign, in which the braves face the job of wresting the municipal government from the Fusion administration of Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia.

Harmony in Ranks

All signs at the moment point to harmony in the local democracy as contrasted with 1933, when Mr. Farley split the Tammany camp with a ticket of his own, and the Fusionists walked away with the prizes.

The bloc job tender, intimation of which had been whispered into the right organization ears some time before election day, was seen as unmistakable augury that better times were coming, and with this large patronage allotment in hand, the Braves anticipated more lucrative pay-roll placements that would make for a smooth-running machine, upper and lower brackets.

Virginia University Library

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 17—Excavation for the new $950,000 University of Virginia library at Charlottesville will start within a week or so, under terms of a contract just let to G. C. Waugh of Culpeper, Va., on a bid of $6250. The new library is to be financed by PWA funds and by bonds issued by the university.

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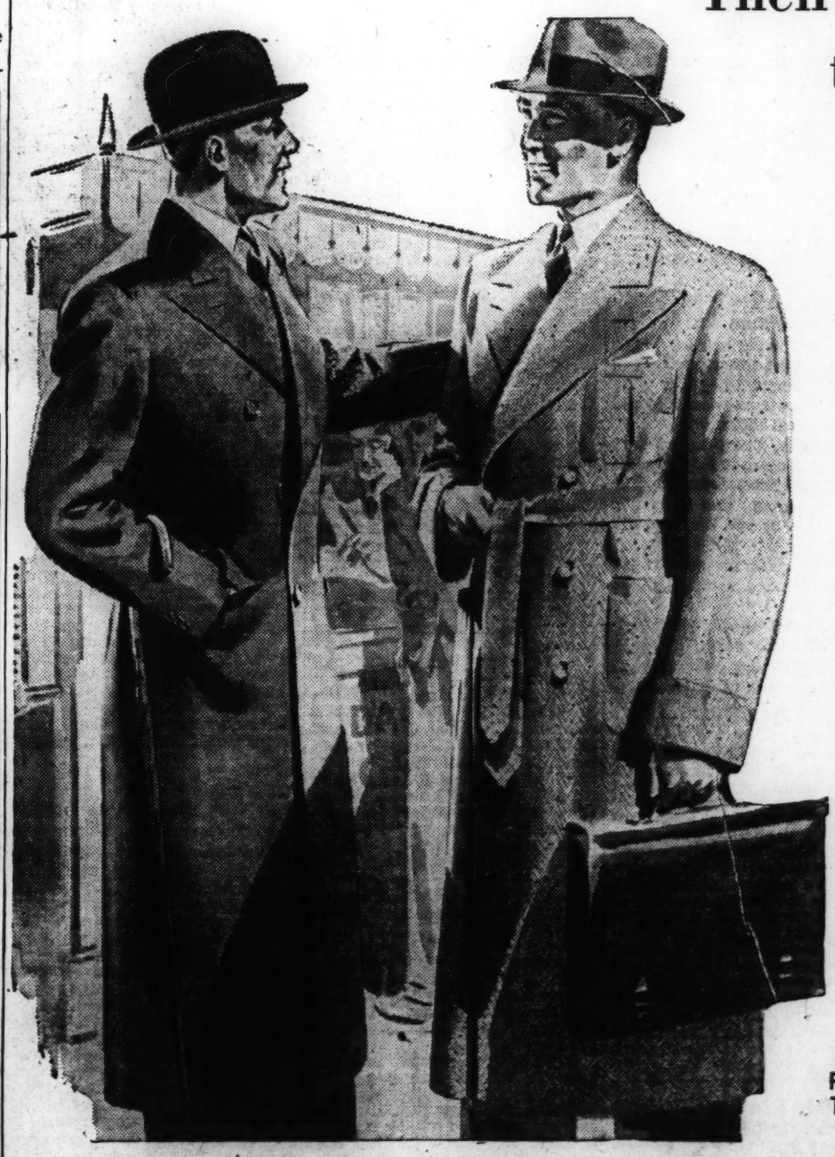

JIMMY: I agree, I dropped into my local branch last week to order a new suit. I didn't intend to buy an overcoat, but when I saw what they had to offer I fell for this one and walked out in it.

BOB: I did pretty much the same. It's this new handy tie belt that got me. It's a very snappy idea.

JIMMY: I like it. Its marvellous how they can keep it up at the price. Why that coat of yours looks like five or seven guineas.

BOB: And I paid 50/- for it.

JIMMY: Same here. And I'll tell you this: as long as Rational Tailoring can turn out coats like these for 50/- you don't catch me spending more.

BOB: Exactly. When I bought this coat, I bought a raincoat as well—25 bob — seventy-five shillings for two coats. It's no wonder that men are going to them.

JIMMY: They've really put some sense into the price of clothes—and at the same time they keep the style right up to the minute.

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Student Impressions

School of the Dance More Than Mere Classes

Second of Four Tuesday Articles on the Dance in Education

By Margaret Lloyd

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MIRIAM KORNFIELD went up to the Bennington School of the Dance with Isadora's "The Art of the Dance" under one arm and a copy of Shelley's poems under the other. She was a promoted junior in high school, had danced and studied dancing from the age of eight, and the previous spring had given a solo recital; the accumulation of three years of dance composition of her own. Ibsen's "Lady From the Sea," lines from Shelley, a Beethoven Sonata, and a transcription of color sensations into movement, were the inspiration and substance of some of her work. It will be seen that Miriam's approach to the dance was well on the starry side—Isadora her dance gospel and poetry and music her secondary preoccupations.

Now there were a great many girls at Bennington, with as many different backgrounds. There was one group of frivolous youngsters who had somehow got in with the more serious workers in the beginners' class. There were experienced dancers and teachers of dance and of physical education, in the advanced class. Miriam was young and serious and sufficiently experienced to join the intermediate class.

Miriam's Day

The first important thing in Miriam's day was walking across the dewy grass in bare feet to breakfast in the Commons, and thence to John Martin's lecture in the Barn, on the history and criticism of the dance. "At first, they were rather a bore," she said, quite unabashed, "because he had to deal with early times and that didn't interest me so much. But as the picture began to grow into wholeness, it became tremendously interesting and Mr. Martin kept it lively with his fund of humor.

"Then we went to Norman Lloyd's class in the history of musical form. Mr. Lloyd played rhythms on the piano and we walked, made gestures or moved, in oppositions, sometimes with the piano, sometimes against it. Often three or four of us were asked to improvise dance patterns to the piano rhythms or we composed a few measures of musical rhythms—just rhythms—without melody. It gave us a good idea of musical structure as related to the dance.

"Mrs. Louise Martin's course in the basis of dramatic movement was great fun and as I look back upon it, extremely valuable. She gave us problems to develop a feeling for objects. These we worked out in exercises. We walked into cold water up to our necks, played in the snow, fought fires, set tables, made beds and played games, all in imagination. In one game we established the atmosphere of a room by dusting it thoroughly. By the time we had finished everybody knew (by remembering hard) just where the doors and windows were, the table, the chairs, the fireplace—and so on. Then, with one of us not looking, we hid a make-believe egg in the make-believe room and the one who hadn't looked had to find it.

"From this literal pantomime, moving in space and suggesting the presence of invisible objects, we progressed to exercises expressing a mood—fear, wonder, annoyance, etc. —and eventually to putting the exercises into dance form. 'Let the exercise feed you,' Mrs. Martin used to say; and from the basic exercise, getting the movement directly from the pantomime, we would evolve a dance, by accenting certain movements, deleting some, enlarging others, and imbuing the whole thing with the rhythmic feeling that gave it shape.

"I think this course will be developed into something very important in time. The gain I got from it was more in things correlated with the dance than with the actual dance itself. It certainly improved our power of concentration and freed us to a great degree from self-consciousness.

"Martha Hill's courses in fundamental techniques were much appreciated by girls who were teaching or going to teach, either dance or physical education. The techniques were fundamental from the standpoint of the modern dance, perhaps, but not from that of dance as an element. That is to me, they were more like a formula and not very inspiring.

"Miss Hill also taught clases in composition. She explained and assigned problems in dynamics, dimension, extensions, staccato and legato movement and many other phases, which were frequently worked out in the theme and variations form. But I didn't get very far in that. I used to go back to my dormitory and practice Graham techniques. They seemed to mean so much more to me.

Martha Graham's Teaching

"That was the striking feature about our two weeks of Martha Graham's teaching. Everybody kept on doing her techniques after she left. She went to the very foundations of bodily movement. It was all deeply fundamental—mentally and emotionally as well as physically.

"I walked out of Martha Graham's classes as if I had come from some rare and beautiful experience. And I had. Though Martha did no demonstrating herself—Dorothy Bird, a member of her concert group did that—she talked to us and never said anything trivial. But she was often amusing. When we leaned our heads back, arms upraised, she would say, 'Don't give all!' She explained the emotional qualities of the foot. We did the famous Graham stretches, but like all her techniques, so logical are they, built on such a scientific basis, and we were so uplifted, that we didn't mind the strain.

Doris Humphrey Charles Weidman

"And yet, it would be hard for me to choose between Martha Graham and Doris Humphrey. Doris is so lovely, so patient and sweet. She took such a personal interest in each of us individually, doing a technique over and over again to help us get it right. She had three assistants from her concert group, who alternated as teachers. But she worked hard, too, when she was with us. Nobody could attend one of her classes without becoming more highly sensitized to the dance.

"I think that Martha and Doris supplement each other; that any dancer needs some of both. They are not working against each other but each is vital in a different way and their work equally important.

"Charles Weidman's classes did not mean so much to me. In him I felt strongly the difference between masculine and feminine movement. There was plenty of humor here, too, of course. We did a scene from 'Quest' for one of our lessons, using our heads alone. It showed how with one isolated part of the body a dancer can achieve comedy. José Limon was Mr. Weidman's assistant. He is a wonderful dancer, so accurate, yet inspired.

"There is a good deal of variety in the Humphrey-Weidman technique. In elevations alone for example, we would sometimes do several variations—lifting a foot or leg in extension, going off the floor in place, holding the torso still while the legs were active, all while raised on our toes. Doris works mostly on falls, while Weidman concentrates on leaps.

Craft of Choreography

"Louis Horst's class in composition in dance form to me was the hardest nut to crack. He is terribly witty and pretty caustic. I think I learned more from his criticisms than from what I did in his classes. Every utterance fell like an epigram. 'At least,' he said, 'you are learning the ABC of ABA, the craft of choregraphy; and craft is dependable when inspiration fails.'

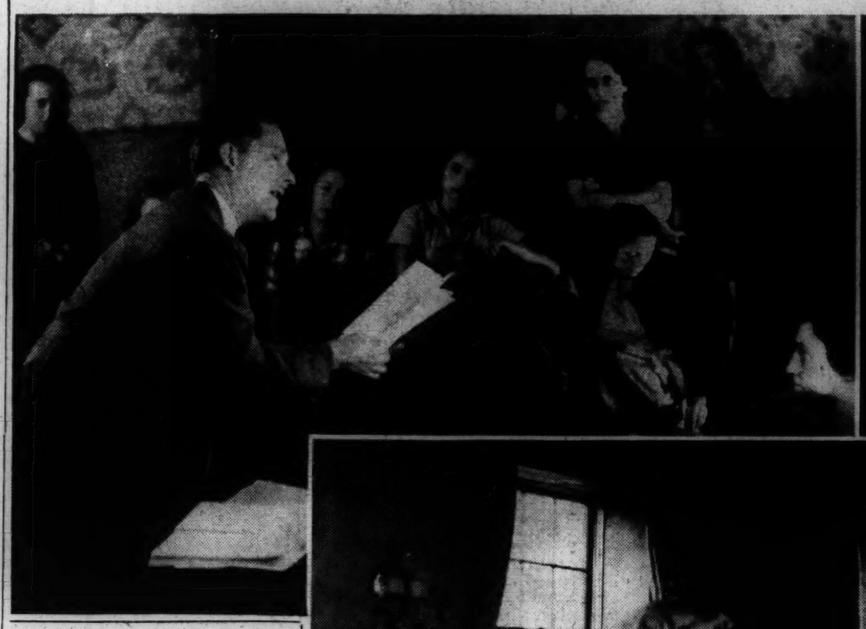
"Mr. Horst worked on the basis of the old classic forms, from which music sprang. Thus the Rigaudon offered a problem in brittle and shallow movement; the Minuet, small; the Pavane and Sarabande, stately; the Gaillarde, gay. Half the class, after some research, would do the dances as nearly as possible in the authentic form. The rest would individually work out their own conceptions of them. Mr. Horst played the music for us on the piano, giving several compositions at a class meeting and letting us choose what we wanted to work on.

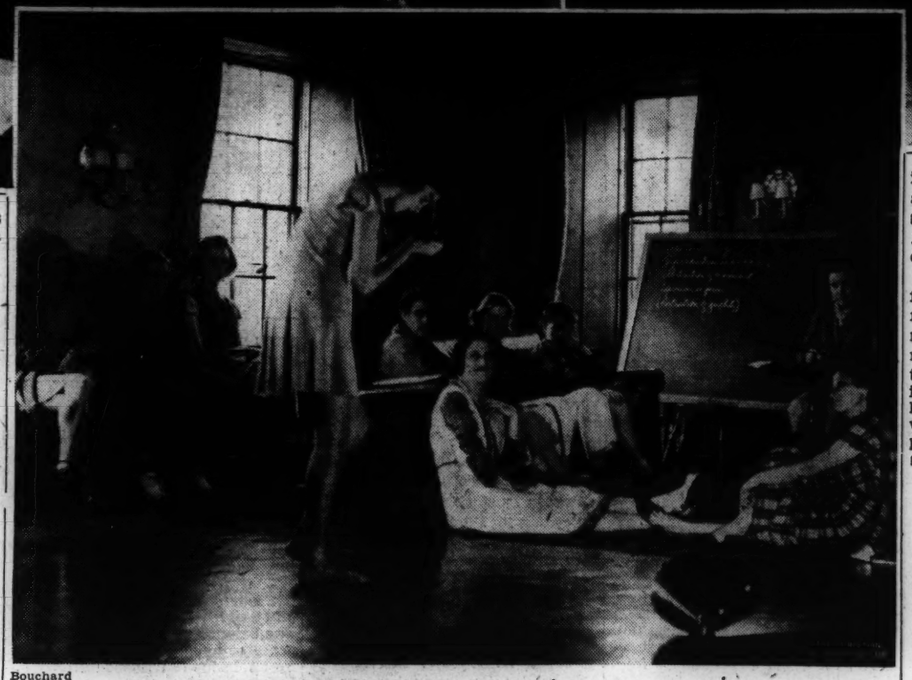
"I mustn't forget Hanya Holm, whom we had the last two weeks of the session. She is an excellent teacher and a very charming person. Every lesson was different from the last. Somebody said that at the Wigman School (which Miss Holm has formerly represented in the United States) you could study for years and never have two lessons alike. The first half of the lesson was spent on fundamental technical exercises; the second half on a separate technique—turns, jumps, leaps, sometimes on a single part of the body—feet, torso, arms or hips alone. Yet in this class I found more resemblances to my early Denishawn training than I did in any of the others.

"But after all, Bennington is much more than a program of classes. It is a point of view. Or rather, several points of view. I went up thinking I would do as I liked—if anything went against the grain of my own conception, I'd just have nothing to do with it. But that notion soon melted away. It was all so stimulating. I began to fall in line and do the best I could even against the dictation of my own artistic consciousness.

"I have never before come across a group of girls so willing to cooperate with one another and with the instructors; nor with a group of instructors so humorous, friendly and kind.

"I'm still in a whirlpool, in crosscurrents of ideas, and still mulling over a myriad impressions. I guess it will take me, as Mary Jo Shelly said, 'till Christmas to find out what it is all about,' which in my case resolves into knowing clearly how much of it I want to accept."





Bouchard

Upper Row: Left—John Martin Conducting His Seminar in Dance Criticism. Right—Louis Horst With a Class in Composition in Dance Form. Below—Basis of Dramatic Movement as Taught by Mrs. Louis Martin. All Three Photographs Were Taken at the Bennington School of the Dance, 1936

What Children Read

A Librarian Reports and Discusses Her Findings

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE who has seen a young person selecting a book knows that a boy or girl has definite ideas as to what constitutes a good one. One glance at a volume that is unattractive is sufficient reason for laying it aside before he knows anything about its contents. It is this critical attitude which has inspired authors and artists to the making of books that will appeal to him.

No longer is the child willing to read material that was once thought suitable for him. Imagine a child of today reading:

I in the burial place may see
Graves shorter far than I;
From death's arrest no age is free
Young children, too, may die.

Listened to Youthful Critics

When one examines the juvenile books of the last few years, one is impressed with the fact that authors and artists have listened to youthful critics, and have as a result produced books that are of inestimable worth. The illustrations have closely followed the text, and have been beautifully executed. The contents have been written with a consciousness of the reading interests of children; that is, "reality, adventure, and excitement."

Authors have learned that boys and girls will read history, if it is written with the foregoing principles in evidence. They will not consider a volume that is obviously a textbook. How well Gertrude Hartman understood children is indicated by her book, "These United States and How They Came to Be." The story is told of our country's progress in a realistic manner. Another book they like is Coffman's "Story of the Human Race," because it, too, makes history alive.

Children have indicated that they do not like their historical fiction merely "dressed up" history. They will read stories that have an historical atmosphere if the tale has action, and if the characters seem like real people. They like Cannon's "Pueblo Boy," Lownbery's "Lighting the Torch," and Gaither's "Scarlet Coat."

Boys and girls of today soon outgrow the fanciful tale to seek information about radios, airplanes, telegraph, and electricity. It was not easy at first to find suitable material, but with Mr. Pryor's excellent contributions in the way of photographic informational books, even the young child may enjoy stories of how airplanes are made; fire engines; and numerous other everyday valuable contributions in the way of wonders. The Petershams have made factual books, among which, "The Story Book of Things We Use," is outstanding. For the older boy who likes to make things, there are Collins's "Book of Model Aeroplanes"; Nilson's "Radio-up-to-the-Minute"; and Adams's "Cork Ships and How to Make them." Books such as these stimulate an interest in non-fiction.

There has always been a keen interest in stories of other lands. We have only to think of the popularity of Mrs. Perkins' "Twin Books," to realize this fact. She has written numerous volumes telling the adventures of geographical twins. Children like Eleanor Lattimore's "Little Pear," and "Little Pear and His Friends." Older ones like Lewis's "Young Fu," and Seredy's "The Good Master."

Interest in Indian stories never seems to cease. A beautiful story of Indian life is Armer's "Waterless Mountain." Carl and Grace Moon have written about Indians, based upon actual contact with them. One of these is "Chi-wee," a book that is read each year to a third grade class by a teacher, and whose children look forward to the day when they may read it themselves.

Then there is the ever-growing interest in mystery stories. While there are still authors who write inferior ones, there is an increasing tendency toward filling this need by sea, Indian, and adventure tales, in which the mystery centers around "mysterious happenings," piracy, and buried treasure. Among these may be mentioned, Dulles' "Harpoon," Masefield's "Jim Davis," and Bills's "Red Prior's Legacy."

Their Response

We have discussed the types of book that appeal to children; and the interest of authors, artists, and publishers, and so you might well ask, "Are the young people responding to their efforts?" As a worker with young people, may I say, "Yes, they most certainly are. Upon what do I base my answer?" First of all, children may be introduced to good books at an early age, for the picture books are delightful. This early acquaintance with books paves the way for the reading habit. There are attractive books of non-fiction, some of which we have already mentioned, which encourages the reading of historical, biological, and scientific material. They have an opportunity to acquire knowledge that was once considered suitable only for adults. In my experiences with young people, I have found them interested in a greater variety of things, and I think much of it is due to the suitable material that is presented to them. It seems to me that there is no excuse for the child of today, with a bit of guidance, not to find himself "growing up with books."

In the Crusade Ourselves?

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE SUSPECT Mr. D. H. of having thrown his hat into the ring with the deliberate intent of arousing Round Tablers to vigorous replies; and it worked. It is wholesome to have our thoughts and viewpoints challenged. It makes us think.—Chairman.

* * *

Nebraska

Dear Chairman:

After reading the letter written by Mr. D. H. of England, I did quite a bit of intensive thinking. Mr. D. H. said that it would be well to devote our Youth Round Table to letters about beautiful things, such as art, music and literature, and that the discussions of world peace accomplished little.

Is the crusade for world peace a "useless crusade"? No! I can think of nothing more useful than a crusade for world peace. If only more people realized this, perhaps the crusade would accomplish something greater than it has accomplished in the past. To me, "Our Youth Round Table" has always seemed a part of this crusade. Surely, nothing is more helpful in promoting world peace than the friendship of the young people of a country with the young folks of other countries. It is up to the young men and young women of the world to prevent strife between nations. It is not an impossible task. So far a great deal has been done toward the promotion of world peace. Think of what can be done in the future. The subject of world peace should not be treated lightly at "Our Youth Round Table." Surely the young people will not allow such treatment of this important theme.

(Miss) R. H.

Meet the Channel Islands

England

Dear Chairman:

As a regular and enthusiastic reader of the Youth Round Table, I am especially grateful that the various opinions of other young people in the world are alike in desiring right activity, peace and good will to all men.

I have been teaching art and crafts at a school in Guernsey, and the Monitor has been a great help in making scrapbooks of articles and photographs dealing with those subjects. The girls have been greatly interested in the Art, Music and Theater News, also the Women's pages, because many of them design and make their own clothes, also stage costumes and sets. Some have even built a small theater, making scenes, puppets and all models.

As I have seen no letter from the Channel Islands, perhaps I may be allowed to tell you a little about them. Guernsey, where I was living until a few months ago, is the second largest of the group, and was in ancient times known as Gneneze, which means the Green Isle. Its southern coast presents a wonderful variety of cliff scenery, while the northwestern presents the grandest views of the Atlantic ocean and the English channel, especially at sunset. From the east coast, on a fine day, can be seen the coast of France, 40 miles away.

Jersey is the largest of the Channel Islands, and of late years has become an up-to-date seaside resort which is especially noted for its much-frequented bathing pool at Havre des Pas. Alderney is the third largest of the islands, although it is becoming more important recently, owing to the fact that at present it is the only island with an aerodrome.

The last three islands of this group are Sark, Herm and Jethou, and many people consider Sark the most lovely and least spoiled of them all; it has been more written about by novelists and poets than any of the others. Sark seems to have gathered all the various beauties possessed in different degrees by each of the other islands, and has on a smaller scale the magnificent coast scenery of Guernsey and Alderney, combined with the lovely countryside of Jersey in miniature. Motorcars are not allowed in Sark, having been prohibited by the local authorities. The island is a special paradise for artists, and a story is told of one who went for a fortnight's holiday and has stayed ever since. There is also an art gallery which holds exhibitions of modern artists' work throughout the year. Herm and Jethou are smaller than Sark, the former being noted for its Shell Beach and the latter for being the property and sometime retreat of a famous novelist.

I should like to end this letter with a deep appreciation of all the good activity the Round Table is creating and the joy and help that as a consequence is spreading over the world. (Miss) S. J. C.

The Tale of a Goat

New Jersey

Dear Round Tablers:

I once read a helpful article on willing obedience which pointed out that the only true obedience is willing obedience. This thought has helped me so many times when confronted with tasks which I did not like to perform. Taking this form of thought, that whatever must be obediently done, should be graciously, willingly and lovingly done, the completed task would become fruitful, and radiate the loving care and attention applied to it. Some rich experiences are to be had from association with animals, and example of this was recently made manifest to me.

We have a goat. This animal is by nature gentle, and not at all unlike a young doe. Someone else in the family had always cared for her, and she had assumed the proportions of a burden and an unwelcome duty, one reason being that she was difficult to manage. There came the time when responsibility for her fell to me. She raised such a fuss when milked that it seemed necessary to hold her and lift her up to prevent her from lying down on me. She kicked heartily and well, tried to run away, and even cried out at us. The suggestion was made to us that we get rid of her, as she was as obstinate and mean and stubborn as her mother had been, but we kept her.

I came to realize that what she needed was loving care and that she was responding to the resentment formerly expressed in regard to her. I cared for her, knowing that perfect love casteth out fear. In the process of being gentle with her, there sprang up a mutual affection between us, and she became a pet, gentle and sweet natured, as was her right. We know now that she never lifts her foot unless something is bothering her. She used to be shy of everyone, and would leap and bolt when approached, but she has learned to answer and come when called. She expects petting, and loves being talked to, and will brush against me when we walk together. When she is being milked, we never think of tying her. She will stand where we put her, and lay her chin on my shoulder, and rub her face against me. We invite her in the house once in a while, where she eats bread, or some tidbit we give her. No longer a care, she is a joy and is learning to express her own true individuality.

By acknowledging good, and refusing to acknowledge evil, the good fruits of willing, loving, obedience may be brought forth. What manner of joy is received through aiding the development of true expression in any creature! Such an experience helps to change one's attitude toward animals, and also toward people, bringing out more patience and gentle persuasion.

(Miss) E. F.

* * *

We like to forward letters for each and all of you, and we urge you to write to one another. Be sure, however, to enclose stamps. Up to now, we have forwarded letters even when sent in without their transportation expenses prepaid; but we feel it better for the Round Table not to continue doing so. So just check over your communication before sending it, to see that you have done everything. We add today, the directions for writing to one another.

Cheerio . . .

Chairman

When You Write to Each Other

When you write for the first time to a Round Table member, you do not, of course, know the full name and address. We don't divulge it, for we think it fair that each Round Tabler have the privilege of giving it out or withholding it. This is for your protection as well as ours.

Having written your letter, put it into an envelope and stamp it. Then put on—in *pencil*, please—the initials and state of the person to whom you are writing it. Send this in another envelope to Chairman of the Youth Round Table, Education Page, The Christian Science Monitor, 1 Norway Street, Boston, Mass., enclosing your name and address, or one of the friendly little notes that your Chairman enjoys getting. We will put on the complete name and address and forward the letter.

Social Science At Simmons

BANCROFT BEATLEY, president of Simmons College, Boston, strikes a crisp note of optimism in his annual report by outlining changes of sweeping character made during the past year. The announcement that the Simmons School of Social Work will drop all courses in the undergraduate division and devote its energies to graduate specialists is consistent with recent action taken by the corporation, which regroups the undergraduate curriculum into three main divisions, which fall within the general fields of the humanities, the sciences, and the social studies. The new guidance plan for first-year students has already become a part of the regular college program.

The section devoted to finance shows deep concern for the welfare of a teaching staff which must be kept at the height of teaching efficiency. Salaries reduced 5 per cent during 1933-34 were refunded in 1935-36 when it became clear that the reduction had not been necessary to avoid a deficit during the preceding year. The operating surplus advanced from $17,697.68 in 1934-35 to $34,061.27 this last year. An increase in the number of resident students has required the addition of another dormitory in Brookline.

An endowment of $250,00, of which $51,500 has now been secured or pledged, will be necessary to meet the increase of expenditures for equipment and improved instruction in the graduate school of social work.

Decision to expand the activities of graduate work in this direction followed an intensive survey of changing requirements in the field made by members of the college staff under the supervision of Miss Katharine D. Hardwick, director of the School of Social Work. According to the survey, social agencies have raised personnel requirements to a degree which demands the increased maturity of graduate students, their greater sense of professional responsibility, and a higher capacity for self-direction. Students now enrolled will be permitted to complete the four-year program leading to the bachelor's degree.

A new program in the social studies, which became effective this September, prepares the way for graduate study in social work by eliminating all technical instruction from the undergraduate division and providing a broader foundation in the social sciences as a basis for later concentration in graduate areas.

Both Schools of Social Work and Nursing have strengthened relationships between college and community organizations by appointing officers from those bodies to the college staff as associates.

Courses in music appreciation and voice cultivation for informal modes of communication have been placed in the division of literature, languages, and the arts as a part of a strengthened non-professional curriculum.

Do You Lack Experience?

This Girl Did, but Went After It—and Won Her Job

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SOME of the faces that turned away from the employment head, who had told many they could not be considered for the jobs open because they lacked experience, wore looks of defiance or hopelessness or wonder. How could any young person, no matter how skilled in the work he had learned to do, get his first position if continually met with the barrier of lack of experience? Grumbling and low mutterings were heard as many left the office for the open air. Positions were so needful to many of those earnest young people.

One young woman, holding her head high, walked on her way. It is true she had been keenly disappointed by not securing even a minor job in the firm with which she so wanted to make a connection. But she figured there must be some way. She would think matters over carefully; for she realized it was up to her to meet their requirements.

She had been an excellent student in the business college and had no fear of the mechanical end of her work. Then, too, she had more education than the usual girl who has only her business course as a backing. But she had had no working experience. And she was as badly in need of work as any who had applied.

Taking Her Pay In Experience

While buying a few groceries for supper that same night she had to wait while the grocer in the neighborhood store fumbled around with his accounts to find out how much a woman owed him who wanted to pay her bill. The man confessed that his books were much behind hand as he had so little time to get to them. And the girl taking this all in knew the store was not a big enough concern to warrant the owner's having a paid bookkeeper. What a chance for her! She would take her pay in experience.

When it was all explained to the surprised grocer, he understood that the girl would be doing him no greater favor by putting his books in good shape than he would be doing her by allowing her to get the one thing she needed to enable her to secure the job she wanted. When the whole plan was agreed upon the girl went to work. She not only balanced the books, bringing all accounts up to date, but she offered to send out statements with carefully worded pay requests on them or to go out herself and try to collect money the man sorely needed.

At the end of a few weeks the girl had brought about a great change in the merchant's affairs. He was full of praise for her work and he even offered her a small job when she informed him she would have to quit. But she told him her objective was the job she had been refused for lack of any experience, and that all she desired in return for what she had done was a conscientious recommendation and statement of the work she had done for him.

Her next try was with a group of professional men who were without an office girl. They took her on own terms until their former girl could return. She worked untiringly in this job which required tact and courage and expert bookkeeping as well. These men gave her a fine recommendation.

But still she decided to make one more connection before she faced the employment head of the big firm again. This time it was in a magazine office where she was anything from the one who opened mail to a typist hastily called to revise a short story that had to make the "dead line" of the periodical. Here, too, she won a commendatory reference.

Made Good

When she again stood in that office where scores were again being told they must have experience she frankly told what she had done to gain her experience. When asked for corroboration of her statements she handed the man her references. This, the man recognized, was going after a position in a real way. Three different letters from men she had pleased, each with the highest praise for her work—work paid for only in experience—made the employment head recognize that he had before him ingenuity, courage and decision. He had no hesitancy, therefore, in giving her work, feeling sure she would not prove a liability as had so many young women.

"I have a splendid job today with the very firm I was determined to work for and that had turned me down," she told me, "and now when I see many young people go down under the constantly recurring protest against their lack of experience, I remember those almost foodless days when I stuck to my free jobs that perhaps after all brought me more in real value than I will ever know."

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Facts and Figures Favor Yale Team Against Harvard—Hockey Battle at Garden

Task Facing Harlow Combating the Yales

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

There is tension among those concerned with Harvard football. The game with Yale is only five days away and the Crimson has gone behind the high-walled practice field for secret preparation to the exclusion of all.

Just what will take place behind those walls is an interesting matter for speculation. Undoubtedly time will be devoted to polishing that Crimson attack. Probably a new play with deception or two will be added.

More likely, however, Dick Harlow has poured over the Yale scout reports and those Harvards are daily being drilled more on defense than offense. Princeton did the same thing and particularly pointed toward subduing the Eli captain, Larry Kelley. We all know the result today, Yale won 26-23, just the same.

A Real Contender

Harvard has not won a major game this year. The boys were away to discouraging starts in losing to Army, 32-0, and Dartmouth, 26-7. They shook off their lethargy and tied Princeton, 14-14, and then battled furiously against the Navy losing 20-13, last Saturday. All this time Harvard improved until today it is a real contender in this battle for the "Big Three" title Saturday.

For sentimental reasons a Harvard victory would be a grand climax for a deserving team which has fought up from the depths. Common sense overshadows sentiment, however, and one cannot view this coming game without bowing in more admiration to the Eli who have lost only one major game—Dartmouth, 11-7.

In appraising the two teams by departments we find two good lines from tackle to tackle. But from that point on the Yales are out front. Harvard's ends throughout the season have not played so well as Yale ends, either offensively or defensively.

Harvard Backs Behind

When we come to the two backfields the gap is wide. Those Harvard backs have improved week by week, but always have been weeks behind the opposing backs in progress even more noticeably than their own ends and linemen.

In this race against time Dick Harlow has tried to develop a back or two into stardom. The task has been too great, glaring weakness offsetting all the good work, and the Harvard backfield is without a player of such ability as Clint Frank of the Eli, for instance.

The Crimson roster list unfolds names of backs who can do one thing or another, but lack something. Only the masterly coaching of Harlow, along with strategic insertion of his backfield players into the game at opportune times, has kept this Harvard team in the running at all.

Problem for Harlow

There is a bare possibility that he can transform the Crimson into a new eleven this week, there is a possibility that he can remedy the weaknesses and beat the Eli, but it will be a most harrowing task for the genial coach.

Name one end on the Harvard squad who even approaches Larry "The Great" Kelley, or one back who equals Clint Frank. No, cold facts and figures give Harvard little chance, but if sheer effort will bring results, the Crimson is on an even footing. Harvard will enter that game to win and will never cease trying until the final whistle.

The Yale Bowl seats over 70,000 and while no sell-out is indicated, a huge gathering is certain because football fans delight in just such games as this one promises. If Harvard watches Kelley too closely, Frank, Hessberg or Wilson will raise havoc and then again, should the Eli take the Crimson too lightly, the fun will begin.

All manner of football may crop up at this game and the score may mount on one side or the other, but pre-game figures point definitely in Yale's favor.

Gerlak Leading P. G. A. Golf With A Total of 149

PINEHURST, N. C., Nov. 17 (AP)—Alex Gerlak, 28-year-old Catskill (N. Y.) combination professional and greenskeeper, took the early lead today with a total of 149 in the scramble for medalist honors in the 36-hole qualifying round of the professional golfers' championship.

The upstate New Yorker, whose one-under-par 71 yesterday placed him second to the front running Fay Coleman of Culver City, Calif., with a course record-equaling 68, matched par 36 on the outgoing side, but slipped to a big 42 coming home for a 78. Coleman was among the late starters today.

The field of 113, playing the stiff No. 2 course of the Pinehurst Country Club with ideal conditions prevailing, was shooting for 63 places to join defending champion Johnny Revolta of Chicago in the match play competition which starts tomorrow with two 18-hole rounds.

Les Madison of Hollywood, Calif., who shot a 78 yesterday, turned in a one-under-par 71 today to tie Gerlack for the early leadership. Madison went out in a bristling 32, four under par, with birdies on the first, third, fourth and fifth holes. However, putting lapses on the second nine cost him an incoming 39.

Walter Hagen of Detroit, five times winner of the P. G. A. crown and medalist at Oklahoma City a year ago, was dangerously close to the border line of elimination with a 36-hole aggregate of 157. The "Old Haig" fired a 77 yesterday, but slipped to an 80 today.

Wee Bobby Cruickshank of Richmond, Va., was nicely in the fold with 75-76-151, as was Rod Munday of Santa Rosa, Calif., 76-77-153. Willie Whalen of Bloomfield, Conn., and Bruce Coltart of Haddonfield, N. J., with the same totals as Munday.

Both Madison and Gerlak, however, were quickly overtaken by Henry Picard of Hershey, Penna., and Harry Cooper of Chicago. Picard added a 74 to his 73 for a total of 147, while "Lighthorse Harry," after going out in 34, two under par, again slipped on the back nine for a 39-72, and finished the medal test with 148.

But it wasn't long before Picard had to share the temporary honors with Leo Walper, the driving range operator from Bethesda, Md. Walper, who was tied with three others yesterday for third place with a 73, posted a second round 74 for his total of 147.

Haverhill High Boys Above Being Bribed

HAVERHILL, Mass., Nov. 17 (AP)—Attempts to "bribe" three Haverhill High School football stars to "throw" the traditional game with Lawrence last Saturday were made by "some cheap gamblers," Principal Earle M. MacLeod said today.

Don Mitchell and Leo Thomas, two backfield men, reported that a stranger approached them two days before the forty-first encounter between the two schools—which Haverhill won 20-0—and said:

"If you two would forget to make touchdowns in the Lawrence game, there will be $25 in it for each of you."

"Nothing doing," they both replied and the stranger departed.

Later Harry Carifio, center and co-captain with Mitchell, said two men approached him in near-by Groveland last Wednesday with a similar proposition.

His reply, he said, was, "I am not interested."

"There can be no criticism of any of the players, and we don't believe anybody connected officially with athletics in Lawrence had anything to do with such things," MacLeod said.

"The bang-up game the boys played," he continued, "should serve notice that schoolboys are above being bribed."

Cornell Schedules

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 17 (AP)—Cornell announced a 17-game basketball schedule, four indoor track meets and schedules for other winter sports today. Basketball—Dec. 9, Toronto; 12-Alfred; 16-Rochester; 19-Harvard away; Jan. 9-Columbia; 14-Princeton away; 16-Harvard; 20-Colgate; 23-Yale away; Feb. 13-Pennsylvania; 18-Princeton; 20-Dartmouth away; 24-Syracuse away; 27-Pennsylvania away; March 6-Yale; 8 Dartmouth; 13-Columbia away. Indoor track—Feb. 20-Yale; 27-Yale, Harvard, Dartmouth at Boston; March 13-intercollegiates, New York; 19-Syracuse, Colgate.

Basketball at Yale

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 17 (AP)—Yale still has one football game to play, but the university's basketball team held its first practice session last night. Night sessions were called because Coach Ken Loeffler is busy in the afternoon tutoring the Eli's undefeated 150-pound football team.

The "Where to Dine" and "Amusement" Groups which regularly appear on this page will be found on Financial Page in this edition.

Indoor Ski Tourney

Thrill-seeking Boston and New England sports fans will witness one of the greatest indoor programs ever offered at the Boston Garden when the Second Annual National Winter Sports Exposition and Ski Tournament is staged from Nov. 29 to Dec. 6. In conjunction with the Ski Tournament and Winter Carnival there will be a huge exposition of all things pertaining to winter sports. This exposition will be held in Exposition Hall, adjoining the Boston Garden arena.

Real ski jumps from a slide 85 feet high, with real snow covering the vast arena floor of the Garden, will enable the prominent ski jumpers of Europe and the United States to participate in contests and exhibitions that will pack every bit of the thrills of the ever-growing popular outdoor contests.

Among other sports destined to take place during the Winter Sports Carnival are sled-dog races, figure and fancy skating, skating races and snowshoe races.

Women Gymnasts Meet Nov. 21

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 17—Roy E. Moore, chairman of the gymnastic committee of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, announces that the 1936 championships for women will be held at the Twenty-third Street Y. M. C. A. on Nov. 21. This event was originally scheduled to be held in conjunction with the final Olympic gymnastic tryouts at Philadelphia on May 9, but was postponed for the reason that the majority of competitors preferred trying for a berth on the Olympic team.

Helen Jacobs Arrives

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 17 (AP)—Helen Jacobs, American holder of the Wimbledon women's tennis crown, and Henrietta Bingham, daughter of the American Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, arrived aboard the Aquitania today. Miss Jacobs said she would play no tennis until late spring, when she will start practice for the defense of her Wimbledon title.

Rugged Ram . . . —By Pap'

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Bowl Chance May Hinge on 'Bronx Battle'

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (AP)—Fordham's chorus of hope—"from Rose Hill to the Rose Bowl"—has been drowned out for the time being while New York's football rivals whoop up the refrain for the annual "Battle of the Bronx."

Fordhamites fervently hope that the battle hymn of the Bronx will turn out to be a mere fore part of a medley that will lead right into Pasadena on New Year's Day.

If the Rams get by Georgia in their semi-final battle at the Polo Grounds on Nov. 21, there will be only New York University's waiting Violets to bar well-supported candidacy for a Rose Bowl bid.

Although N. Y. U. hasn't done much against big-time rivals this year, Fordham isn't underrating the opposition here, because history says that it doesn't pay.

Last fall the Violets came up to the Battle of the Bronx unbeaten and with faint hopes for a bid from the West. The N. Y. U. schedule hadn't been very tough, but there was hope—until Fordham walloped the Violets, 21-0, on Thanksgiving Day.

So Near—And So Far

The two old rivals now are eyeing each other balefully — Fordham perched on Rose Hill and the Violets, vengefully, on University heights. They are less than a mile apart.

The rivalry begun in 1889 is as keen as the Yale-Harvard affair and it has taken a firm hold on the citizens of the Bronx.

Merchants display their favorite school's colors and on Thanksgiving Day the people hang violet or maroon bunting from their windows. A jeweler has made a full-sized silver football which is awarded each year to the player on either team who turns in the stellar performance of the big game.

This season Fordham has mowed down St. Mary's of California, Purdue and Southern Methodist, and played a scoreless tie with powerful Pitt.

Fordham won the upper hand in 1929 in the borough series and has held it since then. As eastern champions, N. Y. U. trounced its neighbor by a 34-7 score in 1928. Feeling Fordham was out of its class, John F. (Chick) Meehan, then coach at New York University, had the Rose Hill eleven moved up to third place on his 1929 schedule. Peeved at being made an early opponent, Fordham, with a hard-charging team, smothered N. Y. U. under a 26-0 upset score. In 1931, Meehan's last year at N. Y. U., the teams battled to a scoreless tie before 80,000, the largest crowd ever to witness the local game.

Violets Point for Fordham

Last season 77,000 turned out to see the Rose Hill gang stop N. Y. U. Now N. Y. U. is not as good as it was then and Fordham is decidedly better. To date, New York has not won a major victory. Ohio State, North Carolina and Carnegie Tech have measured N. Y. U., while Georgetown was held to a 7-7 tie. Last Saturday N. Y. U. beat Rutgers, 46 to 0.

After losing to Carnegie, Coach Mal Stevens turned his efforts to bringing N. Y. U. along for the Fordham game. Rutgers and College of the City of New York, which had to be met first, were disregarded. For more than two weeks before the C. C. N. Y. game the N. Y. U. freshmen, armed with Fordham plays, scrimmaged the varsity. Stevens claims the team is 100 per cent better than when it lost its opening game to Ohio State by 60-0. And because it has the opportunity to prevent Fordham from reaching the Rose Bowl, just as Fordham stopped it last year, N. Y. U. may have the necessary ability and gameness to stop Fordham's march on Thanksgiving. A victory over Fordham will make N. Y. U.'s otherwise dismal season a bright one.

N. E. Sidelines

Cold weather and high winds yesterday hampered practice sessions of numerous New England elevens as coaches attempted to start preparations for Saturday's games.

Boston University's gridmen, heavily bundled in wraps, worked out for the Boston College game this week-end. Coach Pat Hanley stressed the passing attack with every available passer and receiver being engaged in the drill. Following the afternoon's practice the squad was shown moving pictures of the Clarkson game. The coaches stopped the motion picture machine at various intervals and called attention to mistakes.

Coach Gil Dobie of the Eagles gave his team one of the lightest drills of the season yesterday as he pointed toward the Boston University game at Fenway Park. After an hour's skull practice the B. C. regulars ran through a short signal drill. There were no changes in the first team's line-up. Players who did not see service against Western Maryland had a scrimmage session. Capt. Alex Pszenny did not line-up with the first three teams and probably will not play against the Terriers.

Northeastern's gridmen were given a holiday by Coach Al McCoy who announced a complete day of rest for his squad. Injured members of the team are rounding into shape and it is expected that they will be ready for Lowell Textile Saturday. Ralph Freeman and Arnold Kaufman, sophomores, will report tonight and will be worked easily the rest of the week.

Bill Shields of Arlington impressed Coach McCoy so favorably in the game with Connecticut State that he may be in the regular line-up against Lowell Textile. McCoy was amazed at Shield's blocking exhibition, which stood out in the Huskies' losing fight. Shields is the smallest member of the backfield, yet he did an exceptional job on interference.

Coach Lew Manly of Tufts started priming his squad this afternoon for the Massachusetts State game at the Medford Oval. The Jumbo eleven, elated over its surprise 13-0 victory over Bowdoin last week, is eager to chalk up another major victory. The Tufts' team came out of the game in good condition, and the coaches expect to field their strongest eleven.

Harvard will devote the rest of this week polishing its attack and becoming thoroughly acquainted with Yale's style of play, as will be shown by the freshmen squad. Charlie Kessler and Vernon Struck returned to right guard and fullback, respectively, on the first team yesterday. Due to the frigid weather, Coach Harlow took his squad into Briggs Cage, where the latter part of the practice was held.

Every member of the Yale team who participated in the Princeton game was in uniform yesterday, but only ran through light practice drills. Coach Ducky Pond concentrated on his reserves in order to get them ready to handle Harvard's offense. Dave Colwell performed his first scrimmage yesterday and will be used against Harvard as a regular. His return to the fullback position strengthens Yale's kicking considerably.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago—Texas Christian, Southern Methodist and California led the nation's unbeaten and untied teams with nine victories each.

Five Years Ago—Avery Brundage re-elected president of Amateur Athletic Union for fourth term.

Washington Is Now Concerned With S. C. Battle

SEATTLE, Nov. 17 (AP)—The University of Washington football team, heralded as the likely western choice for the Rose Bowl game, doesn't give a whoop at this time whether Alabama, Pittsburgh, Fordham, or some other outfit furnishes the eastern opposition in the New Year's Day classic.

What Coach Jimmy Phelan, the Huskies, and Washington officials are thinking about now is the big battle with Washington State College here Thanksgiving Day to decide the western representative.

"How can we consider inviting anybody when we still have to fight our way to Pasadena?" asked Ray Eckmann, director of athletics, "We're already getting wires from eastern and southern schools asking for the invitation to play us. What a laugh!"

Washington has the inside track to the Rose Bowl with no defeat on its Pacific Coast Conference record. But a loss to Washington State would give the Cougars a tie for first place and and the Conference officials would have to settle the issue by ballot.

The "grape vine" channel reported, however, that Alabama has been the chief topic of discussion since Washington moved into the front ranks.

Washington has a score to settle with the "Bama" boys, and has been waiting 10 years for another crack at the Crimson Tide. The last time the Huskies played in the Rose Bowl was in 1926 when Alabama defeated them 20-to-19.

If not Alabama, then Fordham or Pittsburgh seemed the likely eastern choice. Everything depends on the outcome of pending games. If the three first choices get bumped off then Louisiana State and Marquette would come in for consideration.

It is a certainty either Washington or Washington State will receive the western bid. This in spite of the fact that Santa Clara, a non-Conference team, has the best record on the Pacific coast—undefeated and untied.

Only Conference teams are elected to compete and the western representative invites the opposition.

Bruins at Home Tonight; N. Y. Rangers Are Invaders

Garden Lineup Tonight

Boston Bruins		N. Y. Rangers
F. Cook, lw		rw, N. Colville
Weiland, c		c, Shibicky
Goldsworthy, rw		lw, M. Colville
Hollett, ld		rd, Heller
J. Jerwa, rd		ld, Coulter
Thompson, g		g, Kerr

Bruins Alternates — Shore, Portland, Beattie, Smith, Clapper, Sands, Cowley, Getliffe, O'Neil.

Rangers Alternates — Pratt, Johnson, Cook, Dillon, Murdock, Keeling, Cooper, Watson, Patrick.

Faceoff at 8:30 p. m.

Home game No. 2 for the Bruins tonight. New York Rangers are the invaders and a merry time should be had by all—some 12,000 or more are expected to view the proceedings. Bruins impressed in their opener by beating the greatly improved Canadiens, 2-1, and tonight should play even better.

It will not be the same Rangers as of old. Lester Patrick has tinkered with his Model T hockey contraption by inserting youth into the lineup. Gone is the old line of the Cooks and Frankie Boucher. Bill Cook now is a relief player and coach while Bun has come to the locals. Ching Johnson, seemingly a fixture on the New York defense has assumed relief role like Bill Cook, giving way to youngsters.

Now rangers have not yet welded into what might be called a perfect hockey machine. The former stylish attack of baffling combination went with the Cooks-Boucher line, but Patrick has a coming team and no mistake.

New "Kid" Line

The new line hoping to replace the old is comprised of the Colville brothers, Neil and Mac, and centered by Alex Shibicky. The old line averaged over 30 years in age and the new barely passes 20. They brighten the New York attack with the speed and enthusiasm of youth.

Naturally these youngsters cannot answer the deficit in experience the loss of the old line created. That, however, does not seem to bother the tall, silver-haired manager. He delights in viewing these kids, win or lose, and knows that he is developing a great line.

To ease some of the pressure on Davie Kerr, goalie, due to costly mistakes these kids might make in gaining experience, he is using the robust Art Coulter and Ott Heller on defense. His second line is sometimes made up of Frank Boucher, Cecil Dillon and Lynn Patrick. His other forwards are Murray Murdoch, Bill Cook, Butch Keeling and Phil Watson, all veterans except the latter.

Relief Defense

The relief defense may find those two other youngsters, Joe Cooper and Babe Pratt, with Ching Johnson to spill occasionally. If the going gets heavy by the Bruin wings chasing the forwards into the local defense, these two huskies, Cooper and Pratt, will not be found wanting when body-checking becomes the vogue.

Bruins will play the same men who faced Canadiens, Capt. Red Beattie, Hooley Smith and Dit Clapper will patrol on one line with Eddie Shore and Jack Portland on the defense in front of Tiny Thompson. Another team will see Bun Cook, Cooney Weiland and Roy Goldsworthy, forward, and Flash Hollett and Joe Jerwa, defense.

More time will be given the third line of Ray Getliffe, Bill Cowley and either Charlie Sands or Peggy O'Neil, pending decision on the veteran, Nels Stewart. Stewart is lurking in the background and has Manager Ross puzzled whether to sign the big fellow or let him go to another club. The play of the third line is the answer, and tonight may determine.

W. M.

Princeton Elects Bay State Boy

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 17 (AP)—Alfred L. Lane of Arlington, Mass., was elected captain of the Princeton freshman football team, yesterday. He played fullback for the yearling eleven, and is a brother of Art Lane, who captained the 1934 Tiger varsity. He prepared for Princeton at the Hill School, where he was captain of the football and track teams.

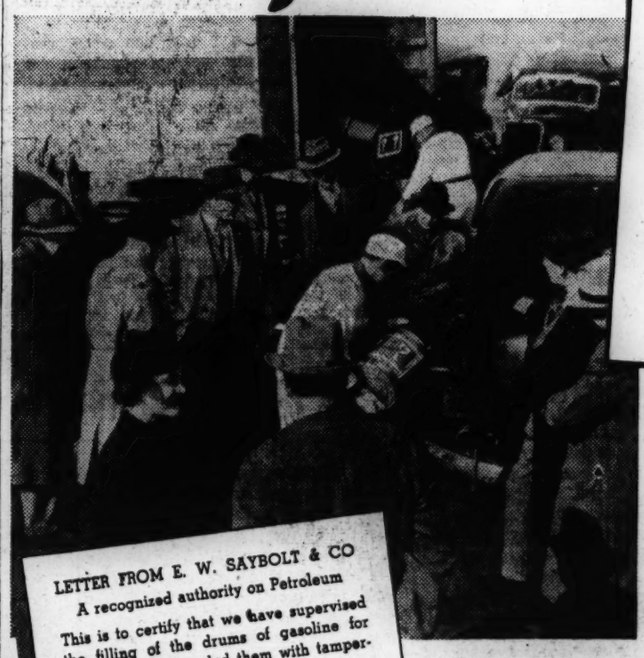
Baylor Bears Meet Loyola

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WACO, Texas, Nov. 17—The Baylor University Bears will play a two-year home-and-home football series with the Loyola Lions of Los Angeles, starting in 1937, Morley Jennings, head football coach at Baylor, has announced. The intersectional games will be played in Waco on Nov. 30, 1937 and in Los Angeles on Nov. 11, 1938.

Motorists are even smarter than we thought!

1160 out of 1214 motorists proved in their own cars the superiority of a "mystery gas" over 54 other gasolines. That "mystery gas" was BLUE SUNOCO.



Year after year we've stated that just one test tankful of Blue Sunoco would prove its outstanding performance. And now more than 1200 motorists have proved this statement . . . proved it conclusively.

WHO MADE THESE TESTS?

The Ross Federal Research Corporation, a nationally known organization, went into fourteen widely separated cities. In each, they asked approximately one hundred motorists to contribute their services in testing ten gallons of a "mystery" gasoline. This gasoline was Blue Sunoco—but it could not be identified because the blue coloring had been omitted. The E. W. Saybolt Company certified that it was regular Blue Sunoco.

LETTER FROM E. W. SAYBOLT & CO
A recognized authority on Petroleum

This is to certify that we have supervised the filling of the drums of gasoline for these tests, and sealed them with tamper-proof EWSCO seals.

Furthermore, our laboratory analyses have proved that this gasoline was regular Blue Sunoco Motor Fuel in every respect, except for the blue coloring, which was omitted to avoid identification by motorists taking part in the tests. Coloring, however, does not affect the performance of the gasoline in any way.

LETTER FROM ROSS FEDERAL RESEARCH CORPORATION
A nationally known organization

We witnessed the sealing of gasoline drums at the refinery and shipped these drums to Ross Federal men in fourteen cities. Our representatives broke the seals, and gave ten gallons of Blue Sunoco, minus its identifying blue color, to approximately one hundred motorists in each of these cities, first pumping out the gas in their tanks.

Later, our representatives called upon these same motorists and obtained their unbiased answers. We tabulated the reports, and certify to the correctness of the figures in this advertisement.

QUESTIONNAIRE

Compared to the gasoline you have been using . . . did you get:—

(1) quicker starting?	87% YES
(2) faster pickup?	80% YES
(3) more power on hills?	72% YES
(4) better all-around performance?	95% YES

HOW THE TESTS WERE MADE

The Ross Federal men in the fourteen cities put this "mystery" gasoline into the empty tanks of the test cars, which included practically all makes. Later, other Ross Federal investigators called upon these motorists and asked a few simple questions. Statements of those already using Blue Sunoco have been omitted from the compilation.

• *Ninety-five out of every hundred motorists stated emphatically that the "mystery gas" (Blue Sunoco) had improved the performance of their cars . . . eighty-seven per cent said it gave them quicker starting than the gasoline they had been using.*

SUPERIOR TO 54 OTHER GASOLINES

These motorists compared Blue Sunoco against the amazing total of fifty-four other gasolines—eleven being premium priced...and Blue Sunoco's superiority was proven so completely that no one can deny it is America's outstanding motor fuel. If you want further proof, make this same test in your own car—but only when the gas tank is almost empty so that Blue Sunoco will not be diluted by a weaker gasoline. Test a tankful..today!

BLUE SUNOCO THE ONLY TRUE BLUE MOTOR FUEL

The Home Forum

"The Machine"

EVEN in a mechanical age like this, when motors rush through the village at all hours of the day or stand parked outside the one shop of any importance; when, twice a day, the bus lumbers along the wide street on its way to and from the distant city; when in Foley's big fields a fussy motor-tractor draws deep brown lines across the pale stubble, the Cloney people mean just one thing when they speak of "The Machine." They mean the engine with its threshing mill which, for months of the year, stands silent in Milligan's shed, waiting until the corn has been carted to the neighboring haggards from the fields where, from a mere dusting of young green, it has grown to be a sun-ripened crop of nodding, rustling grain.

* * *

TO THE CHILDREN of Cloney, it has always seemed unfair that "The Machine" should return to life at the same time every year as the gray schoolhouse near the cross-roads, the building that for six glorious weeks of summer stands as silent and as forgotten as the engine in Milligan's yard. All too often "The Machine" must feel its wa cautiously from the big shed on the day that the schoolhouse opens its doors again, or on the last evening of the holidays. For a week or more the children have jogged happily in the empty carts from the haggards back to the fields, along grassy lanes and then across the stiff stubble to the small stack itself. There they have watched the reloading, hoping against hope that the man on top of the sheaves might ask one or two of them to ride back to the haggard with him; but ready, if he failed, to hurry back in time for the next outward journey.

It is something of which to dream afterward in the whitewashed schoolroom with the open windows. There is so much to be seen from the top of a load of corn, so much that a small child misses when tall hedgerows rise on every side. If the ride is on Foley's farm, there is a glimpse of the big light-colored rock at the edge of the wood, the White Rock they call it. If the load belongs to the Flynn's, there is the silver shield of the little lake a mile away that is called, in its old Gaelic name, The Lough of the Shouting. Even the tall hedgerows themselves look quite different from the height of a load of corn; for the branches, that seemed so far out of reach before, clutch desperately at the passing sheaves and fall back helplessly, dropping a ripe blackberry or loosening a hazel nut that is not quite ready to fall.

* * *

WHEN THE CORN is in, it is only a matter of days until the children hear "The Machine" on its way to one of the haggards they know so well. First the hurried, staccato rushes with which it is maneuvered through Milligan's gateway, then the self-important snortings of its journey along the main road. Well, even if the schoolhouse opens the next morning, the children will follow "The Machine" to its destination and see it take up its position between two of the ricks of corn. They can watch the whole enchanting process—the almost inevitable scraping of a gate-post and the frantic signals of the owner of the place who thinks, quite mistakenly, that he is helping the driver by his shouts of encouragement or displeasure.

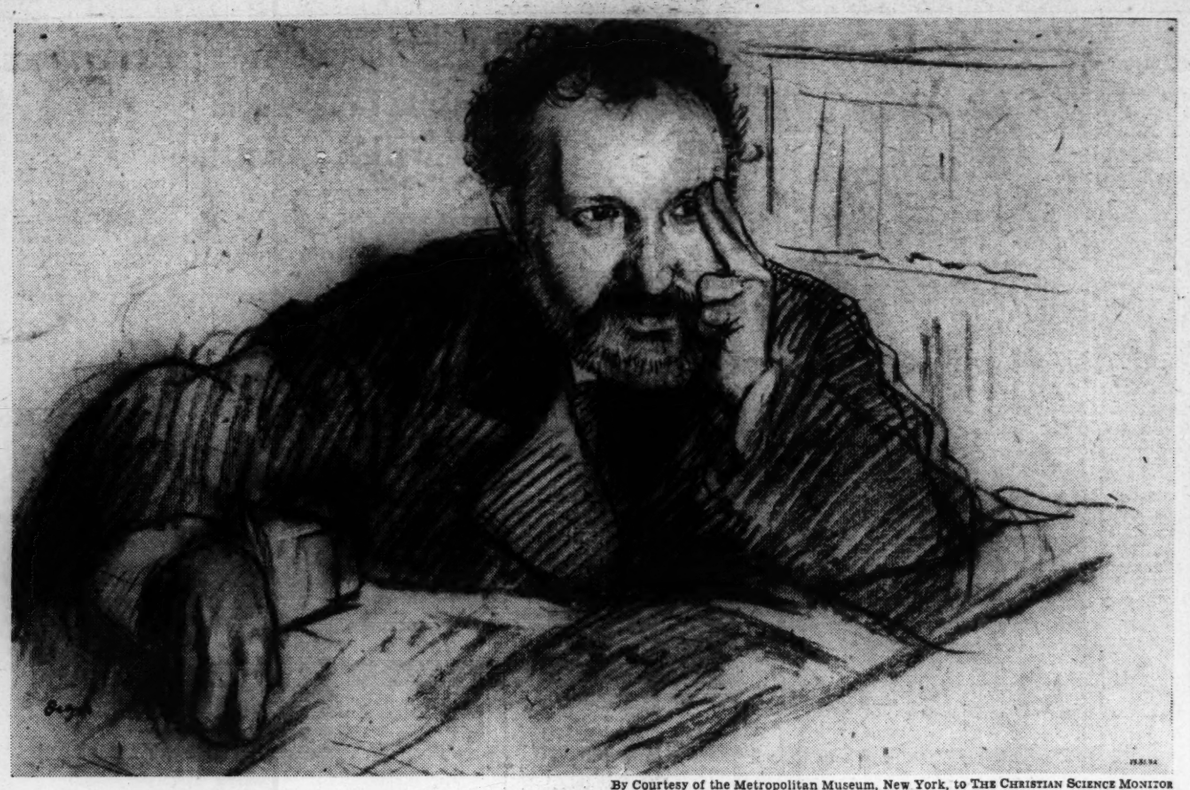
It makes it all the harder to go back to school next day and to be touched, through an open window, by the sunshine that lies in wide bands on the wooden floor; to add and subtract to an accompaniment of the deep humming of a threshing machine not far away. Their mothers say that never in the whole school year do the children come home so quickly, or swallow their belated dinner with as little delay as when the corn is being threshed; and the children hurry awav toward the lovely sound that rises and falls with every sudden gust of autumn wind, or, on a windless day, drones on like innumerable hives of honey bees.

* * *

EVERY YEAR THE thrill of the threshing is just as great for the onlookers; the pitching of the sheaves to the two women on top of the mill, their snapping of the strings tied by the binder, the passing of the unbound sheaves to the man who feeds them into the hungry maw of the threshing mill; the pouring out of a golden stream of grain into the huge upright sacks, the raking of the thick carpet of chaff into a heap, the ceaseless journeys of the water cart to the thirsty engine. Best of all, the elevator with its climbing belt of hooks all draped with straw, while the pile grows higher and higher under the trampling feet of men who catch the straw on their pitchforks and use it to build a rick that shall stand against the fury of winter gales that will surely come.

And, if Milligan himself is on the engine when the breathless children come through the gateway, he always greets them with the three short blasts on the whistle that makes them feel important. So that people in far-off cottages say to each other, or to themselves, "the childher is there now."

D. M. LARGE



By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ÉMILE DURANTY: *A Drawing by Edgar Degas* (1834-1917)

THE French artist, Edgar Degas, is now held to be one o. the great draftsmen, not alone in France, but in the history of European art since the Renaissance. The line served him as a forceful and sensitive agency of expression. And his original and unconventional subjects, based on observation of everyday life in Paris, were generally selected because they prompted in the mind of this master some imposing linear design. Degas seemed to see the design first, and then pay heed to its source, the subject. It might be a jockey on his horse, a woman ironing, a ballerina exercising at the rail.

Degas' painted portraits seem by far his most conventional pictures. Preparation for them necessitated trial sketches. Here is an example of one of the experimental drawings, which he did before painting the portrait of a well-known editor and writer of his day, Émile Duranty. These studies seem somehow to catch the early enthusiasm of the artist for a fresh subject, and to record spontaneously his delight and discovery of certain details. Often the initial exuberance is lost in the final picture.

Here we see Émile Duranty, seated at a table. The treatment of his eyes, mouth, and fingers evidence the artist's keen eye for those qualifications which reveal character. Degas discerned the salient details and made every stroke of the pencil "tell." The hair is thin and wiry, the forehead domed. Degas would resort to line when he chose, and then depend upon light and shadow. It is extraordinary how expert a characterization he has achieved by so few strokes of the pencil.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Unfoldment

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE word "unfoldment," basically speaking, means making manifest and applies to things mental. There is nothing nearer to anyone than thought; and, as mental activity is the function of life, the role which thought is called upon to play is all-important. Thought cannot fail to externalize itself, and generally speaking mankind make their own human conditions. The standard of thought determines that of action. In this connection the saying of the great Exemplar is significant: "Do men gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles?"

Rightly understood, Life is God, Spirit. Then it is not a process involving a wearing out of faculties, of strength, or of activity, but is essentially a constructive, spiritual force, characterized by constant renewal and expansion. The source of man's life is God, who maintains all identities throughout His universe. Isaiah gave expression to this fact when he wrote (Isaiah 40:26), "Lift up your eyes on high, and behold who hath created these things, that bringeth out their host by number."

The real man is a spiritual entity, proceeding from and having his consummation in God. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, puts it thus in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 336): "Immortal man was and is God's image or idea, even the infinite expression of infinite Mind, and immortal man is coexistent and coeternal with that Mind." The root cause of all the ills besetting humanity is the belief in an evil power opposed to the infinite God, good.

An inestimable blessing has come to this age through Christian Science, which not only emphasizes the infinitude of good and man's eternal unity with God, but also teaches its practical demonstrability here and now.

Even the beauty of the so-called material universe points to the manifold beneficence of the creator. Each bud unfolds its blossoms, each tree in due season unfurls its mantle of leaves, whilst each fledgling preens its wings for its upward flight. Rivers wind their courses to the sea and night merges into dawn. Then is it reasonable to doubt that divine Love has made corresponding provision for man—the highest beneficiary in the divine economy—to enjoy his heritage of continuous unfolding good? In order that we may realize this, it is necessary for us to acknowledge and affirm man's unity with God. Then, through spiritual awareness, thought will be transformed by the power of Spirit.

Whatever emanates from God bespeaks His nature, His omnipotence and omnipresence. The verities of Truth are tangible to spiritual sense, and, when assimilated and put into practice, the mesmerism of fear, superstition, and ignorance is broken and the inharmonious and disjointed conditions of human living proportionately disappear. In this way human wishes merely give place to spiritual desires, selfishness to love and tolerance, jealousy to magnanimity, dishonesty and injustice to honesty and justice. Delusive and erroneous beliefs thus lose their former hold, and the daily course of life and conduct can be brought into harmony with divine modes and methods. Life thus reveals its own meed of sweetness and its infinite store of goodness and purity. The limitless ideas of divine Mind are at man's disposal, and, as they are utilized, the potential activity of good will unfold and fructify in every right direction, with increasing divine energies.

Each dawn of another day will reveal its own necessary supply of life and all that pertains to it in health, strength, power, activity, and achievement. Inspiration will be renewed, aspirations invigorated, intelligence awakened, perception illumined, and opportunities unfolded. As the Scriptures testify, "it is of the Lord's mercies that we are not consumed, because his compassions fail not. They are new every morning." Such recurrent unfoldment makes of human existence a challenge to achieve the highest and best through Truth's inner revelations and our glorious opportunity to prove God's allness. Earth is the schoolroom in which to manifest God's likeness through the unfoldment of His ideas, and their constant application in human affairs. This divinely natural unfoldment reveals the unfailing providence of God.

Through all this there will run, as a natural sequence, the golden thread of brotherly love, expressed in harmonious relationships and higher ideals of service—the art of giving instead of getting. Spiritual thinking is the one thing needful for permanent peace and prosperity. God's thoughts represent Mind's progressive unfoldment to man.

In "Miscellaneous Writings" (pp. 82, 83) there appears the following by Mrs. Eddy: "Immortal Mind is God, immortal good; in whom the Scripture saith 'we live, and move, and have our being.' This Mind, then, is not subject to growth, change, or diminution, but is the divine intelligence, or Principle, of all real being; holding man forever in the rhythmic round of unfolding bliss, as a living witness to and perpetual idea of inexhaustible good."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

Utveckling

Översättning från engelskan av ovanstående artikel i Kristen Vetenskap

ORDET utveckling betyder, taget i ursprunglig bemärkelse, att göra uppenbart och hänför sig till mentala ting. Ingenting är oss så nära som tanken, och då mental verksamhet är en livets funktion, är den roll, som tanken är kallad att utföra, det viktigaste av allt. Tanken kan icke undgå att taga sig yttre uttryck, och över huvud taget kan man säga, att människorna själva skapa sina mänskliga förhållanden. Tankens halt bestämmer handlingens halt. I sammanhang härmed äro dessa ord av vår store Förebild belysande: "Icke hämtar man väl vindruvor från törnen eller fikon ifrån tistlar."

Liv, rätt förstått, är Gud, Ande. Liv är därför icke en process, som innebär ett förbrukande av själsförmögenheter, av styrka eller aktivitet, utan det är väsentligen en uppbyggande, andlig kraft, som karaktäriseras av ständig förnyelse och utvidgning. Källan till människans liv är Gud, som uppehåller alla identiteter i hela Sitt universum. Jesaja gav uttryck åt detta faktum, när han skrev (Jes. 40:26): "Lyften upp edra ögon mot höjden och sen: vem har skapat allt detta? Det har han som för härskaran däruppe fram i räknade hopar."

Den verkliga människan är en andlig väsenhet, som utgår från och har sin fulländning i Gud. Mary Baker Eddy, upptäckaren och grundaren av Kristen Vetenskap, uttrycker detta på följande sätt å sid. 336 i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till skriften]: "Den odödliga människan var och är Guds avbild eller idé, ja, det oändliga Sinnets oändliga uttryck, och den odödliga människan är samexisterande och samevig med detta Sinne." Roten och upphovet till allt det onda, som ansätter mänskligheten, är tron på en ond makt, stridande mot den oändlige Guden, det goda.

En ovärderlig välsignelse har kommit till denna tidsålder genom Kristen Vetenskap, som icke endast betonar det godas oändlighet och människans eviga enhet med Gud, utan även lär, att denna Vetenskap är praktiskt tillämplig här och nu.

Även skönheten i den så kallade materiella världen pekar på skaparens mångfaldiga välgärningar. Varje knopp vecklar ut sina blomblad, varje träd utvecklar i rätt tid sin lövskrud, under det att varje flygfärdig fågel ordnar sina vingar till flykt mot skyn. Floder bana sig väg till havet, och natt förbytes i dag. Är det då rimligt att tvivla på att gudomlig Kärlek på motsvarande sätt sörjt för människan—det högsta föremålet för den gudomliga hushållningens omsorg—så att hon må få glädja sig åt sin arvedel av det goda, som ständigt uppenbarar sig. För att vi skola kunna förstå detta, är det nödvändigt för oss att erkänna och betyga människans enhet med Gud. Då skall tanken genom andlig vakenhet omdanas av Andens makt.

Allt som utgår från Gud vittnar om Hans natur, Hans allmakt och allnärvaro. Sanningens fakta äro påtagliga för den andliga förnimmelsen, och när de assimileras och omsättas i praktik, brytes fruktans, vidskepelighetens och okunnighetens mesmerism, och i samma mån försvinna det mänskliga livets oharmoniska och snedvridna förhållanden. På detta sätt komma mänskliga önskningar att helt enkelt vika för andlig längtan, självisk het för kärlek och fördragsamhet, avund för storsinthet, oärlighet och orättvisa för ärlighet och rättvisa. Bedrägliga och felaktiga föreställningar förlora sålunda sitt förra grepp, och det dagliga livet och levnadssättet kan bringas i harmoni med gudomliga vägar och metoder. Livet uppenbarar således sin egen lön av ljuvlighet och sitt oändliga förråd av godhet och renhet. Det gudomliga Sinnets obegränsade idéer stå till människans förfogande, och i den mån de utnyttjas, kommer det godas mäktiga aktivitet att utvecklas och bära frukt i varje rätt riktning och med förökad gudomlig kraft.

Varje gryende dag skall uppenbara sin erforderliga tillgång på liv och allt vad därtill hör av hälsa, styrka, makt, aktivitet och uppnåelse. Inspirationen skall förnyas, längtan livas, intelligensen väckas, iakttagelseförmågan skärpas och gynnsamma tillfällen yppa sig. Såsom Skriften betygar: "Herrens nåd är det, att det icke är ute med oss, ty det är icke slut med hans barmhärtighet. Den är var morgon ny." En sådan ständigt förnyad utveckling gör den mänskliga tillvaron till en maning att förvärva det högsta och bästa genom Sanningens inre uppenbarelse och vår härliga möjlighet att bevisa Guds allhet. Världen är det skolrum, i vilket vi skola manifestera vår likhet med Gud genom att utveckla Hans idéer och ständigt tillämpa dem i mänskliga förhållanden. Denna gudomligt naturliga utveckling uppenbarar Guds aldrig svikande omsorg.

Genom allt detta löper. såsom en naturlig följd den broderliga kärlekens gyllene tråd, uttryckt i harmoniska inbördes förhållanden och högre ideal för tjänande—konsten att giva i stället för att få. Andligt tänkande är det enda nödvändiga för bestående frid och lycka. Guds tankar framställa Sinnets fortskridande utveckling för människan.

I *Miscellaneous Writings* (sid. 82, 83) läsa vi följande ord av Mrs. Eddy: "Odödligt Sinne är Gud, det odödliga goda, vari Skriften säger, att 'vi leva och röra oss och äro till'. Detta Sinne är därför icke underkastat tillväxt, förändring eller avtagande, utan är den gudomliga intelligensen eller Principen för allt verkligt vara; det håller människan för evigt i det rytmiska kretsloppet av ständigt framträdande välsignelser och såsom ett levande vittne och en ständig idé om det outtömliga goda."

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Design

LAST night a wind with summer warmth belied
The blustering roughness of its autumn play.
It drove from scurrying clouds a dripping rain,
And tugged so fiercely at the maple leaves
That morning found them wetly stamped, a host
Of yellow footprints on the gleaming stones.
I stepped across them lightly lest I mar
The patterned moments of a fleeting year.

RAYMONA HULL

Cape Choirs

WHEN the summer visitors have taken leave, Cape Cod settles back to itself, clean and sand-scoured. The little houses hug the frosty ground; the scrub pines shiver, but never succumb to the autumn gales; bear-cranberry pokes out a vermilion bead from its glossy running leaf; and over the stilled streets and sandy cart-paths sounds the continuous monotone of the sea. Now the land is free, unmolested, remote; it can commune again with its own soul.

Scallop-fishers in long boots and leather jerkins come and go to the beaches; late zinnias and cosmos nod in the sheltered gardens; the odors of bay, pine and salt fuse spicily on the wind. Under occasional south windows, the saffron crocus lifts its long lavender goblets.

Now in the willows by the reedy pond the small brown sparrows gather, lisping in high fluty notes like the tuning up of dozens of small fiddles and violas. As I sit in a splash of thin apricot sunlight, twenty little birds with striped breasts are fluttering, twittering, circling, zeeping: a sweet incessant sinfonietta. The pond simmers in a late navy light; one white duck swims on the indigo ripple; the tall tan reeds bend stiffly down. A sloping pasture is rosetted with huckleberry bushes, billows of washed-out rose and maroon. Through the drifting yellow leaves of the aspens, sift the trills and roulades of the sparrows.

The wide Cape light flows down, and the west flushes raspberry, with a banding of blue-violet. And suddenly, from across the pond, antiphonal, rises the *basso profundo* of a company of crows. Invisible, their rough voices rasp in unison, a cold, sour, rusty chorus, cawing as if from the impending edge of dark. Yet their talk is not unpleasant—like the sparrows, it is a voice of this naked land, presaging its unabashed bleakness and solitude, its bareness to the winter cold, to wind, rain, sleet and snow. The crows testify to its strength; how stout it is to the gale, how tight-battened to the storm, so that the seasons sweep over and leave it undismayed, contained and fragrant, salt-crusted and serene. The crows vindicate its doughtiness, its resiliency, that neither element nor power of man can conquer or overthrow.

So day fails, and I walk under the great scallop-shell of the sky, open, untarnished, pure, benignant. White as a mammoth pearl the moon of autumn dangles high in the broad unshadowed heavens. All is silent; lights wink in the pigmy cottages like a stage-set; Bass River wrinkles a dull pewter tide; the low pink broom takes on a ruching of silver. And now through the air resounds the great tuneful Cape silence, like a temple gong, so deep as to be almost imperceptible, the full dome of the sky speaking with an overtone of hushed sea, an undertone of the answering land. It is the voice of the Cape night, bell-like in the listening ear; longed-for and received into the heart.

C. T. C.

A Marble Orange That Came From Italy

WHEN we looked out of the windows, at a creak of the gate, and saw my grandmother's modest bonnet advancing up the path, we made for the door in a body to admit her.

I reached up to take her arm. There was a warm place in the crook of her arm under her mantle where my hand fitted. I hung on her in what must have been a hampering fashion and conducted her into the house. The boys capered alongside, but they did not take her arm. I was the one my grandmother took away with her. I knew her best.

She always brought little bags of sweets in what she called her reticule. She bought sweets with vision; four or five different kinds in different bags so that it was exciting to open them and sample the contents one after another. She liked sweets herself and ate them with us, looking into the bags and saying:

"I think I'll have a satin cushion now. What was in the one you had?"

In summer my grandmother's mantles were silk with ruchings, in winter velvet with shiny braid. She wore flat-heeled, soft low shoes with no toe-caps; I used to fasten them up for her. She wore white roses in her best bonnet, with white silk bows to tie under her chin as well as black ones. In her second best bonnets she wore purple pansies about which she always felt a little doubtful.

"Are these a bit flighty for me, think you?" she would ask me anxiously.

She said: "Think you," and "While I bethink me," and things no one else said any more.

I loved going to stay with her. . . .

I was not yet old enough to appreciate my aunts, nor were they old enough to appreciate me. Later, we got on very well. But at that time I liked it best when they had gone out and my grandmother and I went into the drawing-room and closed the door.

"I'll have my forty winks now, love," my grandmother used to say, settling herself in her high, winged chair. She didn't like low chairs; old ladies never do.

"Can I play with the orange?" I asked her.

The orange was a Tangerine in coloured marble, brought by my grandfather once from Italy. It looked so real that it gave you a pleasant shock when you took it unto your hand and felt the weight and coldness of it. I liked the orange immensely. I showed it to visitors.

"Just feel at this," I said, dropping it into an extended palm and watching for the effect.

I did not ask for the orange when my youngest aunt was there, but when I was with my grandmother in the drawing-room, I turned the tiny key in the glass-fronted door of the cabinet and opened it, letting out a faint faded smell that came probably from the silk lining sprigged with flowers. On the lower shelf a white and gold tea-service was set out. It was of no interest to me since it was of normal size. If it had been in miniature I should have been fascinated. On the upper shelf were little china baskets of glossy flowers and porcelain figures with pink and white complexions and elegantly manicured hands. Among them, looking out of place, was a sallow man in ivory, with a bald head, a seamed face and gnarled hands. I wondered my grandmother kept him there. Only the pretty pleased me in those days.

In a corner of the upper shelf, with the Leaning Tower of Pisa beside it, was the orange. I put in my hand and took it, like taking an egg from a bird's nest. I shut the cabinet door and walked about the room with the orange, weighing it in my hand. After a time I put it on the sofa. Its strong colour was good to look at. I lay down beside it and looked closely at the pits in the rind. I wondered if the colour would come off. I licked it. There was a cold, dusty taste on my tongue, but the colour of the orange was undiminished.

It was a wonderful orange. More wonderful than a real orange, because it was exactly like a real orange without being one.—From "The Other Day: An Autobiography," by DOROTHY WHIPPLE. (London: Michael Joseph.)

Silence of Egypt

TOWARD evening I came upon a grove of date palms covering several acres. The setting sun glanced horizontally through the openings of the trees, and paved the avenues with gold.

There was silence amid the beauty, that the soul might drink it in unruffled to its utmost depth;—silence,—the deep, solemn, plaintive silence, that the East only knows. No murmuring brook, no sighing breeze, no rustling leaf, no evening chime, no lowing herd, no tinkling bell, no hum of labor, no buzz of insects, no twitter of birds, no sound of welcome, no merry laugh, not even now the distant bark of village dogs,—that sound of life, which in the East, is ever first at morning and last at night.

Silence,—when after the glare of a windless day, the palm leaf droops motionless, and nature breathes not till her fiery conqueror has entered his pavillion. Silence, deep, but not uniform, for at intervals came a harsh monotonous creak, as the lazy oxen turned the wheel that watered the plain, or a frightened bird whirred from its nest under the leaves of a palm. Yet these sounds disturbed not the silence, for sound itself grows plaintive in the East, and sinks wearily and monotonously into silence again.—From "Egypt Past and Present," by JOSEPH P. THOMPSON. (1854).

Boatmen's Chant

(North China)

BEYOND the flame-green rice fields,
Five men pace the shore—
Towing the gaunt gray sampan
Up the silver river-road.
With forward-jerking steps,
They brace the thin brown boards
Against their muscled breasts,
And the ropes strain from the mast
Like strings taut with music.
Pacing, pulling,
Pacing, pulling,
They move beneath the sky.
And their sweet hoarse chant
Rises and falls
Like the rhythmic dipping of a bird—
Across the flame-green rice fields,
Beside the silver river-road.

M. M. M.

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Atlantic Ave. Traffic Plan Stirs Debate

Former Head of Planning Board Says It Would Hurt City as Port

Cites Past Mistakes

Real Estate Interests Say Widening Would Add Greatly to Travel

Proposals to buy the Atlantic avenue elevated, raze it and build a six-lane traffic artery were both supported and denounced in Boston today.

A group of State street interests, headed by F. Murray Forbes, treasurer of Cabot & Forbes Real Estate Company, urged the step as a boon to traffic handling, while Elizabeth L. Herlihy, head of the state planning board, condemned it as a serious threat to Boston's ambitions for reviving its seaport prestige.

Mr. Forbes declared that some 16,000 vehicles travel Atlantic avenue daily and that this number would be increased greatly were the elevated structure removed and the road resurfaced.

He suggested that the Elevated System be paid only $2,200,000 for the structure. He asserted that it was now a liability and that the promise of the city to pay the amount of the land damage should compensate the firm for what would be an eventual loss, in his opinion.

Miss Herlihy Warns

At the same time, Miss Herlihy advised the several agencies drawing up a so-called master highway plan to relieve Boston's traffic congestion, to tread carefully lest they propose spending of the city's money for other projects "that would have serious economic consequences."

The groups now engaged in a coordinated drive for smooth traffic flow in downtown Boston are the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Boston Planning Board, the Boston Traffic Commission, the Real Estate Exchange and the Metropolitan Planning Commission. In a short time, these groups plan to present to Mayor Mansfield a road development program which they believed would prove the most comprehensive ever undertaken in Boston.

Only Part of 1930 Plan

The new plan, however, incorporates only parts of a great thoroughfare plan drafted in 1930 by the Boston Planning Board and the Metropolitan Planning Commission under the able supervision of Frederick W. Fay, Miss Herlihy and Dr. Miller McClintock, probably the outstanding authority in the United States on traffic movements.

The newly organized campaign includes proposals for underpasses to run Beacon Street, Commonwealth Avenue and Huntington Avenue under Massachusetts Avenue, for a six-lane boulevard along the waterfront over Atlantic Avenue; for an express road along the Charles River embankment from Charles Street to Bay State Road, and to make an express road out of Huntington Avenue to take care of the traffic coming down the Worcester Turnpike.

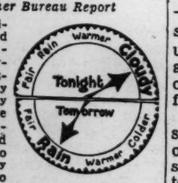
There is nothing new about any of these proposals. The encouraging point, according to Miss Herlihy, is that these groups have finally coordinated their strength to push through plans that were included in the thoroughfare plan of 1930. Had this plan been carried out within Boston proper, there would now be no complaints of traffic piling up in the downtown districts, Miss Herlihy declared.

Mistake of Stuart Street

"Six years ago," Miss Herlihy explained, "we recommended the widening of Stuart Street to 100 feet. This figure was cut down to 80 feet and the city finally built a 60-foot roadway. Traffic along that street now shows that our recommendations for a 100-foot road should have been carried out. Now the street is so congested that it is being proposed as a one-way street.

The Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Overcast and warmer tonight, with temperatures near freezing, or slightly above; Wednesday overcast, possible light rain, becoming colder toward night; moderate to fresh southwesterly winds, shifting to west to northwest during Wednesday and becoming fresh to strong.

Massachusetts: Cloudy tonight and Wednesday; probably light rain Wednesday in west and north portion, changing to snow flurries in west portion; warmer tonight and colder Wednesday, much colder Wednesday night.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy tonight and Wednesday; warmer tonight, colder Wednesday afternoon, much colder Wednesday night.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy, probably light rain or snow tonight and Wednesday; warmer tonight, colder Wednesday, much colder Wednesday night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing southwest winds, becoming strong tonight and shifting to northwest Wednesday; overcast weather tonight and Wednesday; probably night rain over north portion Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	19	17	Minneapolis	38	34
Bermuda	64	62	New Orleans	48	48
Chicago	40	38	New York	30	28
Denver	38	38	Norfolk	36	34
Helena	32	32	Philadelphia	36	32
Jacksonville	40	40	St. Louis	40	40
Kansas City	46	46	San Francisco	54	52
Los Angeles	58	58	Washington	34	32
Miami	70	62			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Nov. 17.
B—Minimum, Nov. 16.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 12:53 p. m.; height 9.7 feet.
Wednesday, 1:30 a. m.; height 8.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:30 p. m.

Direct Route From Tunnel to Boston Airport Proposed; Christmas Clubs to Release Millions to N. E. Holiday Trade

Boston Today

Heavy Holiday Trade Forecast

Approximately $125,000,000 will be released for Christmas buying in New England, according to a compilation of figures of Christmas savings clubs in this section and reports of mill executives of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, made public today.

For the first time since the depression years, New England and Greater Boston will feel free to spend again with holiday abandon. From the figures of the Christmas Club, Inc., the Mutual Savings Bank Association and pay raises scheduled in the cotton mills, it is estimated that the pre-Christmas distribution of money will affect 250,000 persons in this area and will exceed $12,000,000 in Massachusetts alone.

In this tabulation, more than 160,000 subscribers in Metropolitan Boston will receive in the neighborhood of $7,000,000.

Before the end of this month, 110,000 cotton textile workers will have been listed for the 10 per cent pay raise which will be effective Nov. 30. This will be a wage increase of $8,900,000.

Executives of the mills, at a meeting yesterday at the Chamber of Commerce, expressed the hope that the increase might spread to the entire industry, to 434,000 employees on a pay roll of $300,000,000 for the entire country.

To date 22 large New England mills have announced raises, among them the Pacific Mills at Lawrence, which employs 2500 operatives.

Herbert F. Rawll, founder of the Christmas Club, Inc., estimates that the 7,500,000 club members in 5500 banks will average $46.50.

Locally, to this windfall must be added about $165,000, a 20 per cent dividend to savings depositors in the closed Belmont Trust Company. This brings total payments up to 80 per cent according to Bank Commissioner Pierce, who made the announcement.

Security Act Decision Speeded

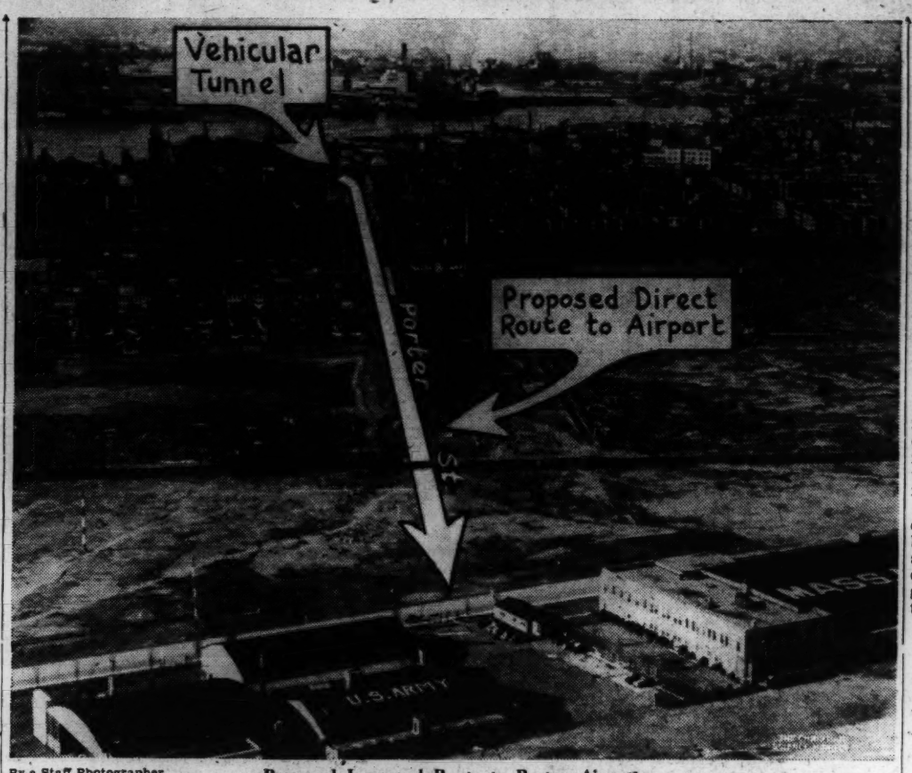
Following arguments by counsel for the Government and by Edward F. McClennen, representing George P Davis of Waltham, who has petitioned for an injunction against the Boston & Maine Railroad making Unemployment Compensation Act payments in Massachusetts, Judge George C. Sweeney in Federal District Court yesterday took the petition under advisement, but left the way open for speedy transit of the real issue at stake—the constitutionality of the Social Security Act—to the United States Supreme Court early in 1937.

Both Mr. McClennen and Charles E Wyzanski, an assistant to the Attorney General of the United States, agreed to a stipulation that the court hear the case on its merits on the question whether Title 9 (Tax on Employers of Eight or More) was constitutional or unconstitutional. The court declared, first, that the case would be heard Nov. 30, and, second, that a decision would be handed down before Dec. 15.

Court attachés pointed out that Dec. 16 is the last day for filing for the Circuit Court of Appeals. Cases filed on or before that date may be heard during the January session. The presumption is that the B. & M. case will be sent to this court and thence to the Supreme Court for final decision.

In the argument yesterday, Mr. Wyzanski described the petition as a "back door attack" on the constitutionality of the Social Security Act and the court declared it to be a petition for a "left-handed decision."

Mr. McClennen argued that the State Unemployment Compensation Act is not operative, as it is reliant upon the Federal Social Security Act, which, he contended, is unconstitutional.



By a Staff Photographer

Proposed Improved Route to Boston Airport

Photo Shows Plan for Extension of Porter Street Across Waste Land to Make Direct Route From Sumner Tunnel to the Airport

Security Act Forms Flow In

The flood of SS-4 forms, issued by the post office to 40,000 employers in Metropolitan Boston yesterday in order to arrive at a total of employees who are to receive Old-Age Benefit account numbers, under the provisions of the Social Security Act, swept back upon the postal authorities with an unexpected rush today.

Acting Postmaster Peter F. Tague said that the majority of the forms issued had been filled in and returned. He also added 15,000 to his original total of 25,000 yesterday and explained that the extra 15,000 covered subsidiaries to established firms. The cards are being tabulated by a clerical force at the Old Harbor building, Atlantic avenue.

Now in the midst of a continuous barrage of questions on the operation of the law, Social Security authorities today announced a division of their information services. As all taxes levied by the law come under the Bureau of Internal Revenue, questions on "How much do I pay?" should go to the Collector of Internal Revenue, Federal Building, Liberty 5600.

The Post Office division has the same telephone number and the number of the New England office of the Social Security Board, at 120 Boylston street—where general information on the law is available—is Hubbard 6550.

El Structure Removal Urged

The Boston City Council, individually rather than collectively, sought today the demolition of the Charlestown to Forest Hills Elevated structure and the purchase by the city of Fiske Wharf for a municipal pier.

Councilor John F. Dowd, who declared he was supported by Gov.-elect Charles F. Hurley, continued to seek public support for his order, passed yesterday by the city council, instructing Mayor Mansfield to proceed with legislation for the El removal and construction of a subway.

The project should go through, the councilor reiterated, as a government PWA project first to "give work to 5000 men for five years" and second to raise real estate values along the El route and thus yield a higher tax return to the city.

John I. Fitzgerald, president of the council, at whose request yesterday the council tabled an order of Mayor Mansfield's requesting that the city purchase Fiske Wharf for $25,000, was making further inquiries into the feasibility of establishing a municipal pier at that locality.

The Mayor's order, it was stated, was tabled in order that further support for a city pier could be won in the council, where the majority is now, as of two weeks ago, opposed to the program.

The City Council yesterday adopted orders introduced by Councilor Dowd to distribute an additional $5 to Boston welfare families and those on mother's aid at Christmas time, to cost Boston $100,000, and to urge Mayor Mansfield to order the election department to install voting machines in 388 polling places throughout the city.

WPA Workers Present Demands

"White collar" workers on several federal projects presented demands for an extension of the Federal Work Relief Program, more pay and assurance of permanency at a meeting today in the office of Acting State Administrator Paul Edwards. The callings represented included the Artists' Projects Union, the Writers' Projects Union, the Supervisors of Projects Union and the American Federation of Government Employees.

Claiming to represent 700 men and women in these lines of work, the spokesman, Joseph Dauber of the AFGE, demanded:

1. Expansion of the Federal Work Relief Program to provide employment for all unemployed "white collar" or professional workers within their crafts and professions.
2. That this work consist of a full 30-hour week's work at prevailing rates of pay instead of the so-called "security wage" of approximately $13 a week—in effect a 20 per cent increase.
3. That the Work Relief Program be established on a permanent basis and that its employees be considered permanent employees.
4. That WPA workers be granted vacations, disability leave and holidays with pay on the same basis as other government employees.
5. That representatives of these organizations have a place on administration planning boards and labor policies boards.

Mr. Edwards said the last question would have to be taken up with the authorities at Washington and the first four, in his opinion, were matters for Congress to decide.

The administrator, asked for definite information on reports that there would be a cut in personnel, replied that he had received no word from Washington regarding any impending reduction of the workers.

Car Insurance Rates to Stand

The reduced rates ordered for 1937 compulsory automobile insurance by Commissioner Francis J. DeCelles were partially upheld today when Judge John C. Crosby of the State Supreme Court denied petitions of 4 stock insurance companies for a temporary order blocking the cuts.

Hearings on petitions for a permanent injunction against the reductions are scheduled to begin tomorrow.

The 43 complainants declare the insurance rates as established by Commissioner DeCelles are not high enough. Assistant Attorney General Henry P. Fielding today pointed out that the petitioners are only a fraction of the insurance companies in the State, and that no mutual insurance company had yet joined in the action.

Race Board Sits BehindClosedDoor

Apparently anxious to avoid publicity, for reasons undisclosed, the special legislative commission on taxation today conferred behind locked doors, with individuals interested in horse and dog racing, sounding them out on the possible increase in revenues that might acrue to the Commonwealth if the number of racing days were extended.

The state law now prohibits racing from Aug. 15 to Sept. 30. This stipulation was put in to protect the various fairs that are conducted during that period.

It was estimated before the commission, according to State Senator William A. Davenport, chairman, that state revenues might be boosted $250,000 to $500,000 by lengthening the season.

Boston Today

Improved Route To Airport Urged

Boston's aviation progress, exemplified by its $1,850,000 East Boston airport development, may find itself "stymied" in the future unless the city provides an alternate and more direct route to the field instead of the ancient streets now used. These highways were not designed for the speed and volume of traffic which now wends its way to the air terminal, Boston airline officials declared today as they proposed new route.

At the same time the $19,350,000 Sumner traffic tunnel is prevented from playing a fuller role by these conditions and returning a better revenue to the city for its operation, today as they outlined a proposed new route.

The Boston airport has the natural qualification to become one of the best, largest and most fully equipped air terminals in the country. It is equipped with all the necessary ground equipment for regular air transport operation including radio,

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

Ship Tweedbank Issues SOS Call

Chilling winds that blew in from the Atlantic last night left the British motorship Tweedbank, bound for Boston, in distress today.

SOS messages gave its location as 650 miles southeast of Boston, according to Patterson-Wylde & Co., local agents, who had expected the 5626-ton vessel to berth tomorrow.

The messages reported that Captain A. MacKenzie, well known in Boston shipping circles, had been washed overboard and lost as had two other seamen whose names were not given.

Coast Guard headquarters in Norfolk, Va., directed rescue operations. It was not known what ships were heading for the Tweedbank.

The ship was in Boston last May and was returning here from the Far East after rounding the Cape of Good Hope.

Reported Bomb Giant Firecracker

Summoned to the home of William H. Gallagher, Revere mayorality candidate in today's primaries in that city, police discovered that a reported "bombing" had been occasioned by the exploding of firecrackers.

Police studied remnants of the crackers and said they were of the giant variety, common around the Fourth of July.

Women to Discuss Public Service

Development of high standards in public service, and entry of qualified women into public life, will be the emphasized subjects at the first of a series of meetings to be held by the Boston League of Woman Voters on Thursday, Nov. 19, at 12:30 p. m. The meeting will be held in the Women's City Club.

The session will include a symposium of public work highlights by members of the league who hold public office. Those invited to speak include: Sybil H. Holmes, member-elect of the State Senate; Edith Guerrier, supervisor, city branch libraries; Hilda H. Quirk, city registrar.

Biggest Buying Era In Years Is Hailed By Cotton Industry

Rush of Orders Engulfs Mills to Such an Extent That Deliveries Are Being Set Months Ahead

Boom Declared as the Greatest In Memory of Present Generation

Higher Prices Fail to Dampen Ardor of Buying Activity as Mills Seek to Meet Flood of Increasing Demands

Bulletin

The Pacific Mills of Lawrence today announced they had leased four of the closed mills of the defunct Amoskeag concern in Manchester. The mills leased comprise one fourth of the plant, once known as the world's largest. Production of gray goods will start at once with employment for 1500 persons within 60 days, it was announced. The move was made necessary because of almost unprecedented demand for goods, it was said. The Pacific company produces much automobile cloth.

Buoyantly emerging from seven Locust Years of the most serious business depression it had ever experienced, the New England cotton manufacturing industry, according to a compilation of reports, for two solid months has been engulfed in the greatest flood of buying orders in the memory of present generation of proprietors of one of this region's oldest and largest industries.

Production has been so generally sold ahead that continued operations at profitable prices seem assured well into next year. Almost everywhere in New England textiles today there is a sense of extreme optimism, fed by an unending and phenomenal demand for goods.

Advancing Prices

Prices advanced conservatively at first, then more or less wildly. Standard 38½-inch, 5.35-yard, 64-by-60 print cloths sold in volume this week for nearby-delivery at 7¾ cents a ya: This equals the high for 1929 and compares with a 1933 low of 3 cents a yard.

But higher prices have failed to dampen the ardor of buying activity. Mills are selling their output further and further ahead at better and still better prices.

The industry today stands with a larger volume of unfilled orders on its books for future delivery than at any time in the past 15 years, and some producers say the backlog of unfilled orders has never before been so great as it is today.

Sold Far Ahead

Illustrating this condition, largely typical of the whole industry, are the famous Wamsutta Mills. They are sold so far ahead that they cannot offer delivery of their sheets and pillow cases before next spring, and this despite capacity operations in all their many sheeting looms.

Retail prices are not likely to reflect this price advance for several weeks. Finished goods that were contracted for some time ago are being delivered at prices lower than those quoted now for gray goods from which the finished product is made. Distributors are hastening to buy the finished goods and market them before the price advance comes.

Deliveries Sought

But few plants, like Wamsutta, can promise deliveries. Everybody knows the price advance is coming and buyers are clamoring for deliveries and protesting against delayed shipments, all of which makes the cotton goods producers blink their eyes in wonder.

There are so many speculators and jobbers offering premiums for quick deliveries that that merchant with a supply on hand, or on order from the mills, can turn his goods into cash immediately, often at a profit of one-half cent a yard over the price he agreed to pay the mill.

Ordinarily, the reselling of goods in the gray (which means before they are dyed, bleached, printed or processed in any way) acts as a damper on the market and depresses prices, but not so now. The demand for goods is so much greater than the mills can supply, according to the latest survey, that the resale goods are instantly absorbed at full market prices.

Swept All Sections

The buying wave has swept through all sections of the cotton goods markets, but has seemed to concentrate in print cloths, sheetings and similar plain constructions. Profit margins have once more widened for producers after having narrowed to the vanishing point during the lean years. Control of the market seems to have passed back into the hands of the sellers, after having rested so long with the buying groups, and the cotton goods makers are jubilant once more.

It seems hard for them to realize that only last summer standard cotton gray goods were a drug on the market and mills were selling below cost in order to move their output.

What about this change in marketing?

Why are buyers now scrambling for the rare privilege of buying all the merchandise a mill will contract to deliver at whatever price the mills choose to ask?

Whence the boom?

Finished Goods

The first cause was a demand for finished goods in practically all dry goods lines. Recovery to some extent of public buying power cleaned out retailers stocks again and again. Reserves of such goods in wholesale houses were rapidly absorbed and replenishment necessities forced active buying of gray goods.

Raw cotton prices advanced slightly in the early fall and started a gray goods buying movement which, built up the first backlog of unfilled orders. Many expected a lull in October, but mail order houses and chain stores began buying for spring needs and sent the market into another whirl of activity, further increased when many users of industrial fabrics came in to cover their requirements for the

(Continued on Page 10, Column 8)

Ship Junkyards Prosper in Boom For Scrap Metals

Demands for iron and steel scrap which began to grow in 1933 and have increased since, have resulted in heavy withdrawals from ship junkyards of New England and the Atlantic coast, reports from Lloyd's Register of Shipping and the United States Department of Commerce disclosed today.

Increasing competition, depleted supply, and rising prices for scrap metals used by steel mills as raw material, have turned the mills to the one-time flooded market for old steamers.

Throughout the world three years ago, laid-up ship tonnage reached the 12,000,000 mark, according to Lloyd's Register. By the same authority, that total has been reduced—by breaking up surplus ships—to 4,250,000 tons.

At the same time, it was pointed out, while shipping tonnage had increased only 177,000 tons, ships in active service had climbed from 59 million tons to 61 million, indicating that nearly 2,000,000 tons of idle ships were again on the high seas.

Three reasons are given by shipping officials for the large decrease in idle tonnage: (1) Increase in ocean transportation necessitating return of idle ships to the high seas. (2) Melting of scrapped vessels for commercial use. (3) Melting of scrapped vessels for munitions.

The delay in scrapping outlawed or worn-out vessels is explained by the low prices which scrap metals brought uring the depressed era. Operators found it less expensive to tie up ships at unused wharves than to scrap them. Now, because steel mills are finding it cheaper, despite higher rates, to use scrap metals, shipowners are readily dismantling and selling old vessels.

Scrap metal of the best grade, according to the steel index, is selling today at close to $16 a ton at tidewater for export. This represents a vast increase over the price the American steel companies paid for scrap in 1933.

American exported scrap metals are used by iron and steel industries all over the world, the Department of Commerce reports. During the first eight months of 1936, says the department, the exports of the United States amounted to 1,432,000 gross tons.

For eight years (1925 to 1932) prior to the present boom, scrap iron and steel exports from the United States were only 2,223,000 tons. In the single year, 1935, exports of scrap from the United States reached 2,044,498 tons.

Quoddy Project Revival in 1937 Declared Likely

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (AP)—Renewal of construction of the Passamaquoddy Bay power project with congressional action next summer was predicted today by Roy T. Haines, secretary to Representative Ralph O. Brewster, Republican of Maine.

He said he based his prophecy on the result of conferences with government officials during the past several weeks.

The $36,000,000 project was started originally with funds allocated by the President from work relief appropriations. Congress refused to sanction continued construction last session, and work was suspended after $7,000,000 had been spent.

National Youth Administration officials are awaiting approval of a report submitted Aubrey Williams, director, before proceeding with plans to conduct a school in the buildings constructed by the army engineer corps to house workers on the project.

With construction of a mess hall for the expected students nearly complete, Paul Murphy, who directed preparations for the school returned to Washington a few days ago to submit recommendations to Mr. Williams. Mr. Murphy's recommendations have not been made public.

Down-East Skippers Break Out Gear As Pulpwood Revives Coastal Trade

JONESPORT, Maine, Nov. 17 (AP)—Dozens of Down-East coasting schooner skippers broke out long-unused gear today in preparation for a revival of coastwise traffic many old seamen had mourned as gone forever.

Owners of the stumpy, little two-stickers that were practically driven off the sea by the motor truck's speedy competition looked forward to a profitable trade carrying pulpwood to Maine paper mills.

Capt. Robert T. Sterling, Portland author engaged in compiling material for a history of the Maine coasters, said that release of thousands of acres of stumpage on the mainland and on wooded islands had opened up a new means of livelihood for the Down-East schoonermen.

Years ago, said Captain Sterling, paper companies and individuals bought up large parcels of woodlands, which for years were virtually frozen assets.

"Now," he said, "the companies are releasing them for cutting, portable saw mills are being set up, and the business of harvesting pulpwood is growing by leaps and bounds, bringing a demand for schooners to carry the wood to the mills."

The past few decades have been lean, indeed, for the coaster crews. Land competition forced the sailormen to fishing, lobstering, or eking out an existence at odd jobs.

For years, even after the railroads penetrated into Maine, the coasting schooners provided the only means of transporting freight from Boston, Portland or Bangor to small eastern Maine ports. Island communities, particularly, were absolutely dependent on the little craft.

In those days, the stubby, slow, but picturesque craft dotted the ocean daily off Maine's long, rugged coastline. Their skippers knew little of the fine points of navigation. They sailed by day, if the wind was fair, and scuttled into the nearest harbor, cove or inlet by night.

Harmony Era on Beacon Hill Forecast by Both Parties When Hurley Takes Office

Up and Down Beacon Hill

An era of good feeling is anticipated on Beacon Hill with the inauguration of Charles F. Hurley as Governor of Massachusetts on Jan. 7. This anticipation is based largely upon Mr. Hurley's happy way of handling the State Treasurer's office, his method of solving political problems and of meeting both political friends and opponents.

Present indications point to no such legislative wrangling as featured the Curley regime unless Mr. Hurley, as Governor, changes overnight. Most observers expect Mr. Hurley and the Legislature to proceed calmly and co-operatively.

Drastic Moves Unlikely

The fundamental reason for this is that most Republican leaders doubt that Mr. Hurley will attempt drastic legislation which will cause political upheavals similar to those which occured in the Curley administration.

Another reason is that Mr. Hurley is expected to be more economical in government than Mr. Curley, whose record of expenditures on Beacon Hill in the past two years is unequalled.

Some argue that these expenditures were necessary, but the opposition has considerable proof that greater economy was possible. Not the least of the arguments against the Curley expense record concerns the construction of sidewalks along state highways. While many of these sidewalks may have been necessary, the need for others is doubted. And the expense of constructing them was not small.

Curley Promises Cited

Another basis for the era-of-good-feeling anticipation is the Governor-elect's lack of grandiose ideas. It is not expected Mr. Hurley will go to Washington, D. C., frequently and just as frequently return with promises of huge federal grants for various projects, only to have official denials issued from Washington, as happened often in the Curley regime.

And perhaps one of the most irritating conditions of the outgoing administration, the long waits to see the Governor, is expected to be eliminated. Of course, Governor Curley came into office on a "work and

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

SHUBERT—"The Show Is On," a Vincente Minnelli musical, starring Beatrice Lillie and Bert Lahr. 8:15. Tomorrow: Matinée 2:15.

PLYMOUTH—"Boy Meets Girl," by Bella and Samuel Spewack. 8:30.

REPERTORY—"It Can't Happen Here," dramatization of Sinclair Lewis's novel. 8:30.

Movies

STATE AND ORPHEUM — Rosalind Russell and John Boles in "Craig's Wife." Both theaters: 11:20 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 9. Also "Theodora Goes Wild," starring Irene Dunne. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:40, 3:55, 7:05, 10:20.

EXETER — Pat O'Brien and Beverly Roberts in "China Clipper." 3:20, 6:15, 9:10. Also "36 Hours to Kill," with Brian Donlevy and Gloria Stuart. 2:05, 5, 7:55.

UNIVERSITY—("My Man Godfrey," with William Powell and Carole Lombard. 3, 6:20, 9:45. Also "A Son Comes Home." 1:30, 4:50, 8:15.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"Wedding Present," with Cary Grant and Joan Bennett. Fenway: 2:15, 4:55, 7:35, 10:10. Paramount: 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. Also "The Accusing Finger," featuring Kent Taylor, Marsha Hunt and Paul

COOLIDGE CORNER—"My Man Godfrey," with William Powell and Carole Lombard. 3:25, 6:30, 9:35. Also "36 Hours to Kill," featuring Edward E. Horton. 2, 5, 7.

BOSTON — "The Magnificent Brute," featuring Victor McLaglen. 10:50 a. m., 1:50, 4:35, 7:30, 10:20. Stage: Nils T. Granlund and his "Broadway After Dark" revue.

MEMORIAL—"A Woman Rebels," starring Katharine Hepburn and Herbert Marshall. 10 a. m. 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10. Also latest "March of Time." Preview tonight 10 p. m. of "Under Your Spell," starring Lawrence Tibbett

METROPOLITAN — "Three Men on a Horse," with Frank McHugh, Joan Blondell and Allen Jenkins. 11:50 a. m., 2:30, 5:10, 7:45, 10:20. Stage: "Showboat Ahoy," featuring Conrad Thibault in a musical revue.

EXETER—Pat O'Brien and Beverly Roberts in "China Clipper." 3:20, 6:15, 9:10. Also "36 Hours to Kill," with Brian Donlevy and Gloria Stuart. 2:05, 5, 7:55.

UNIVERSITY—"My Man Godfrey," with William Powell and Carole Lombard. 3, 6:20, 9:45. Also "A Son Comes Home." 1:30, 4:50, 8:15.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — Robert Benchley, "Carl Hoff and His Orchestra," "Lucky Spills," "Fun in the Fire House," "Andy Clyde Comedy," latest newsreels and other shorts

MODERN—"Dodsworth," starring Walter Huston and Ruth Chatterton. 9:10 a. m., 12:20, 3:35, 6:45, 10. Also "Ramona," with Loretta Young. 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:25.

TREMONT—"The Bride Walks Out," with Barbara Stanwyck, Robert Young and Gene Raymond. 8:45 a. m., 1:38, 2:31, 5:19, 8:18. Also "Too Hot," with Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire. 10:03 a. m., 12:56, 3:39, 6:32, 9:31.

FINE ARTS — "Carnival in Flanders" (French dialogue). 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:20, 9:20.

Radio Programs
On Page 10

Music

LONGY SCHOOL OF MUSIC (Cambridge) —Second Collegium Musicum under the direction of Elmer Schoettle. Dr. Willi Apel will discuss the music to be played. Open to the public without charge. 8:15.

REPERTORY HALL—Composers' Forum-Laboratory, presenting Mark Dickey and a program from his works. 8:15. Open free to the public.

Other Events

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB — Round table committee meeting. 3 Joy Street. 6:15.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CREDIT — Open forum on credit problems. Hotel Brunswick. 6.

ADVERTISING CLUB — Round table meeting on "Art Work and Photography". Herald Traveler Auditorium. 6:30.

AMERICAN BANKING INSTITUTE — Forum and dinner. Talk on "Radio" by Robert V. Howley. Also motion picture, "Tropic Splendor". City Club. 6.

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS — "American Rooms" guidance tour by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

ROTARY CLUB — Luncheon meeting. Address on "The Care of Private Charities" by Charles M. Rogerson. Hotel Statler. 12:15.

HOTEL STATLER BALLROOM (Boston Morning Musicales) — Concert by Joseph Szigeti, violinist, and Jan Smeterlin, pianist, 11 a. m.

Three New England States Lag In Passing Laws to Benefit By Unemployment Insurance

Employers in Maine, Vermont and Connecticut who are handing the Federal Government a 1 per cent tax on wages paid in 1936 are doing so in vain, so far as providing an unemployment compensation fund for their own state goes. Their payments are being placed in the United States Treasury—but no money will come back to aid their employees in times of involuntary unemployment unless the legislatures of those three states pass unemployment compensation laws before Dec. 31, 1936.

If such laws are not passed in time, the employers will lose their privilege this year of crediting against the federal unemployment tax up to 90 per cent of the contributions paid by them into a state unemployment fund. This credit, of course, would accrue to the benefit of their states, instead of to the benefit of the general funds of the Federal Government.

Should these three states fail to pass state laws this year (Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island already have laws in force), it means that when and if an unemployment compensation act is set up, their state funds will be smaller than those of the other states whose laws are already in effect and will take longer to begin payment of benefits to needy unemployed. Connecticut, it should be noted, is now meeting in special legislative session to consider the problem. Maine and Vermont, however, have not yet indicated their positions.

Purpose of Program

The purpose of the program for unemployment compensation, or insurance as it is popularly called, is the partial continuation of wages to workers who become unemployed through no fault of their own. It is not a system whereby every person without a job receives benefits for all of his unemployed time.

As a general rule, under laws already enacted by certain states, benefits are based on the length of time the employee has previously been employed during a specified period of time, and usually provide a maximum number of weeks during the year for which he or she may receive them.

As the laws vary in each State, let us take the case of John Jones, a Massachusetts worker, who becomes unemployed sometime after 1938, the date when benefit payments begin to workers in this State. If he was employed steadily for 104 weeks previously, he would receive one week of compensation to every four weeks of employment, and payments would be at the rate of 50 per cent of his weekly wage. Such benefits, however, may not exceed $15 a week, nor be less than $5 a week, nor may they continue more than 16 weeks within any 52 consecutive weeks.

Should Mr. Jones continue unemployed after exhausting these benefits, the law provides additional payments of one week of benefit to each 18 weeks of employment previously within six years; and after these are used up, one week of benefit to each 26 weeks of previous employment for which the employee has contributed.

Federal Tax on Employer

As to taxes by which this particular program of the Social Security Act is financed, the Federal Government's tax is exclusively upon the employer, and calls for 1 per cent in 1936, 2 per cent in 1937 and 3 per cent in 1938 and thereafter. Against this tax, however—up to 90 per cent of it—the employer may credit whatever he has paid to a State unemployment fund.

Some states in their own laws require contributions from employees toward unemployment compensation funds, and here in Massachusetts, for example, the employee will contribute an amount equal to one-half the employer's contribution. Thus the employee in 1937 will pay 1 per cent of his wages to the Federal Government for his old-age benefits, and the same amount to the Massachusetts unemployment fund.

Wide WPA Check Under Way in R. I.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 17—A thorough check of all employees on WPA rolls in Rhode Island has been started to eliminate those persons who are receiving income from sources other than the WPA, State Administrator Farrell D. Coyle has announced.

Since the start of the Works Progress Administration work in this state, Mr. Coyle says, the State administration has co-operated with the Federal Administration in dropping from the WPA lists those persons who have outside income. As a result of these activities, he says, approximately 3 per cent of the WPA employees have been dropped. The new investigation, however, will be far more thorough than the earlier ones.

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Underwood
Chief Henry A. Fox
Who Leaves the Boston Fire Department After 50 Years of Service

Boston Fire Chief To Retire After 50-Years Service

Henry A. Fox, chief of the Boston Fire Department, retires tomorrow after working every day and night for 50 years.

It is no exaggeration to say that Chief Fox has been constantly on duty for half a century, first as a fireman and later chief of the department, nor is it an exaggeration, as it might seem, to say that since 1886 Chief Fox has been equally constantly at work. For during his years of service he has seen the development of modern fire fighting, has seen his department trebled in size, has seen its evolution as a preventive force as well as a protective organization, and has seen what many believe to be the last conflagrations in Boston. These changes have demanded constant leadership and activity and Mr. Fox, as chief, has supplied both.

Particularly has Mr. Fox, in his later years as chief, found no time for vacations or holidays. His department, with iits many functions—to issue permits, make inspections, develop new methods of fire protection and control as well as to fight fires—has demanded his full time.

Although he has been within call for all fires in Boston in the past half century, Chief Fox has not attended, of course, the smaller blazes. But whether he is at a theater, concert, lecture, out-of-town on a picnic, or just at home, he has been in constant touch with the department.

In the past few weeks the Chief has enjoyed congratulations on his long term of service. Last night, at the Hotel Kenmore, nearly 500 of his associates gathered for a testimonial banquet. Among those present were Acting Mayor John I. Fitzgerald, Eugene C. Hultman, Acting Postmaster Peter F. Tague and Fire Commissioner Edward F. McLaughlin.

Springfield Plans Co-op to Supply Oil and Gasoline

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 17—First steps in the formation of the Springfield Consumers' Co-operative, Inc., to purchase petroleum products and kindred items for its members were taken here last night, when prospective shareholders adopted a plan of a committee of 15 for whom Quentin Reynolds, general manager of the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, was spokesman. This committee was authorized to constitute itself a board of directors and take steps to incorporate as a capital-stock co-operative under the laws of Massachusetts.

The board has authority to add to its membership and choose officers from its number, the officers and directors to remain in office until their successors are chosen at the first annual meeting, to be held within 18 months. The price of the stock is fixed at $5 a share and it is proposed to start operations with about 200 members.

In outlining the committee's plan Mr. Reynolds said: "Your committee feels that at the outset the co-operative should confine itself to those services which require the least concentration of membership and offer the greatest opportunity for eliminating wastes or needless costs, present in an extravagant distribution system or in inferior quality, or a combination of the two.

"With the support of its members the organization can provide them with adequate gasoline, oil, greasing service, etc., economically if 200 or more families consistently avail themselves of its facilities. By providing themselves with tank storage they can secure maximum savings in the first cost of gasoline. At the gasoline station the co-operative can provide a limited canned goods service. Any member taking delivery on gasoline will have his facilities for transporting such commodities. There is great opportunity in this field both for lower distribution costs and greater and more dependable value through co-operative control.'

Prof. Hartley W. Cross of Springfield College made a brief address on the need and value of co-operative organizations, and Mr. Reynolds spoke on the functions of a co-operative and conditions essential to its success, before presenting the concrete plan. The meeting, which was the culmination of more than six months' effort, was well attended.

What's Going On in the Arts

Junior League

THE Junior League at Zero Marlborough Street inaugurates its season of art exhibitions with a dual display. There are aquarelles by Laura H. Barr, and aquarelles and monographs by Arthur T. Lougee.

Mr. Lougee's monographs treat abstract subjects which are qualified by precise gradations of black and gray and white. The result is agreeable to the eye for the orderly handling. Those who have a taste for methodical arrangement and for an imagination which conforms to a strict discipline will enjoy these prints. They are made in an age when man's vision incorporates the smooth surfaces and clean edges of mechanically made objects, when beauty is discerned not in the fortuitous, the transitory, the erratic, but rather in calculated arrangements. There is a school of painting based on this approach, antithetical to chaotic and intuitive methods applied by contemporary romantics. Mr. Lougee's water colors want the clarity and precision of the monographs, they seem somehow to be hampered rather than enhanced by the free-flowing pigment. Deprived of the clean edges and impeccable smoothness, they fail to convey to this spectator any idea suited to pictorial handling.

Laura H. Barr holds forth in water color with a delight in its waywardness. She spreads the wash over vast spaces, indicates in a general way the topography. Her pictures convey a genuine feeling of the countryside without benefit of accent or distinguished color. We have been rather spoiled for these qualities by the excellent accomplishments of contemporary painters with pigment, and somehow it seems retrograde to ignore the inherent possibilities of color.

Miss Barr enlarges the compass of her contribution by making some graphic depictions of industrial subjects. There seems to be more cohesiveness in these than there is in the aquarelle paysages. D. A.

At State and Orpheum

Rosalind Russell
In "Craig's Wife"

Rose Hamlin

ROSE HAMLIN, soprano, sang to a large audience in Jordan Hall last evening. Celius Dougherty was her accompanist. The program for the most part trod familiar ground. There was an opening group of old and oldish airs—Secchi's "Lungi dal caro bene," Scarlatti's "Già il sole del Gange," Bach's "Bist du bei mir" and Mozart's "Alleluja"; a handful of the better-known songs of Debussy, Strauss and Tchaikovsky, as well as the latter's "Adieu, forêts" (from "Jeanne d'Arc"), a remarkably creaky old warhorse. There was the customary final group of rather saccharine items in English. Only an assortment of Scandinavian songs—by Rangström, Peterson-Berger, Sibelius, and Grieg—brought a breath of fresh air into this slightly dusty collection.

The equipment with which Mrs. Hamlin approached her task are a voice by nature rather small, but smooth and rounded, and of a timbre which inclines the hearer to the suspicion that it may be not a soprano but a mezzo; much earnest effort, and an unusual degree of personal charm. If these qualities had been supplemented by an adequate technique and a strong sense of style the reporter's task would have been a very pleasant one. But an injudicious type of inhalation and the lack of firm support from the diaphragm in tone-emission make this innately useful voice unsteady, unresonant and frequently untrue, besides causing its upper notes to be pinched and to be detoured into an unpleasing falsetto. The middle and lower tones were so much richer and fuller than the rest that, even were her technique corrected, Mrs. Hamlin might do well to "re-style" her singing to the tessitura and character of a light mezzosoprano.

As already suggested, Mrs. Hamlin's style lacked breadth and conviction, despite evidently good intentions. She was at her best, perhaps, in the lighter songs of her Scandinavian group. One remembers with pleasure the unpretentiously charming "Melodi" of Rangström, with its unexpectedly devious phrases, the light gaiety of the Peterson-Berger "Titania" and the joyous luminosity of Grieg's "God Morgen." Sibellius was represented by "Langsamt som qvällskyn"—an interesting song full of harmonic surprises, to which we fear the singer added a few of her own, with the help of some rather dubious intonation. S. S.

Cool Weather Close to Record

Boston temperature today came within three degrees of equaling the record for Nov. 17 established in 1924. In that year, city thermometers registered 14 degrees.

Weather officials stated that the coldest hour came near dawn, when the temperature lowered to 17 degrees. At noon it had climbed to 30 degrees.

Several other New England communities today reported a "coldest temperature this season." Accompanied by a gale, the temperature in Newport, Vt., dropped to six above zero. Portland, Maine, sent word that its temperature was 17 degrees at 6 o'clock.

Forecast for Boston and vicinity: Overcast and warmer. Temperature—near freezing or above. Wednesday: Overcast, possibly with slight rain. Colder toward night.

Cotton Industry Hails Biggest Boom

(Continued from Page 9)

next six months, convinced that prices were not likely to be any lower.

Re-election of President Roosevelt touched off another buying orgy, accompanied by a fresh rise in prices. The trade became assured that all commodities and particularly cotton goods were going to advance in price. Cotton crop control, it seemed, was likely to continue. That meant no substantially lower prices for raw material. Working hours would not be lengthened, but might be further curtailed by law, and wages would certainly go up with the advance in the cost of living which the trade figured was inevitable.

Then there is the possibility of a return of NRA conditions, with consequent further advances in the cost of production. And finally the prospect of further inflationary measures and possibly even monetary changes—all these worked to convince users of cotton goods that purchases now would be certain to look cheap in months to come. And so the scramble to buy all that one could—to cover one's needs, three months, six, eight, and 10 months ahead, even a year ahead, and the conviction that whatever price one paid now would look cheap in 1937.

And so the buying goes on and the prices of cotton goods continues to advance. Wage advances are already in immediate prospect, being under negotiation in New Bedford and Fall River following general wage boosts throughout the woolen industry and in some of the rayon industry. Movement for resumption of NRA regulations and control has already been started in Washington, and the mills, faced with the new social security taxes that have to be paid in 1937 are raising their cost minimums and their selling prices accordingly.

Six million cotton spinning spindles and thousands of looms and other cotton manufacturing machinery scrapped during the long depression and not replaced, are badly needed now to produce the volume of cotton goods the trade seems to want. Practically the entire industry is now running double shift—80 hours per week—and some are trying to run three shifts—120 hours per week, but are finding difficulty in getting skilled workers.

Everywhere in New England plants are reopening. Examples are the Nashawena Mills of New Bedford, large makers of fine combed fabrics, which was forced to close down a year ago because of lack of demand. They are now reopening and employing 1200. The Durfee Mills of Fall River, larger makers of print cloths and specialty fabrics, were forced to close two years ago, but are now reopening.

They say in the cotton goods business that it is always a feast or a famine. Having passed through its worst famine, leaders of the industry are now tucking in their napkins to heartily relish the profits ahead.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
‡Queen Mary	Nov. 18	Cherbourg	Nov. 23	Nov. 17, 8:00 pm	Nov. 18, 4:00 am
Bremen	Nov. 20	Southampton	Nov. 26	Nov. 20, 1:00 pm	Nov. 20, 8:00 pm

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
*Tolken	San Pedro	Nov. 23	Nov. 18, 4:00 pm	Nov. 18, 4:30 pm
Niagara	Victoria	Dec. 3	Nov. 27, 4:00 pm	Nov. 27, 8:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Empress of Asia	Victoria	Nov. 27	Nov. 22, 4:00 pm	Nov. 22, 8:30 pm

‡Queen Mary subject to change. *Australia only.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 Tito Guizar, tenor	"The Monitor Views the News"	"While the City Sleeps"	Recordings and reports
5:15 Natural science talk	"Rhythm Makers"	Tom Mix sketch	Recordings and reports
5:30 Clyde Barrie, songs	"The Singing Lady": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sketch	Recordings and reports
5:45 Checker Board; music	"Flying Time": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie": sketch	Recordings and reports
6:00 News; sports review	News; Evening Journal	Yankee News Service	"Music Editor's Page"
6:15 "News of Youth"	"Social Security Act," talk	Earl Lawrence Serenades	"Music Editor's Page"
6:30 Dinner Time Revue	News; music; sports briefs	"Musical Roundup": record	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
6:45 "Renfrew of the Mounted"	Lowell Thomas, news	George Bancroft; orchestra	Sport reports
7:00 "Poetic Melodies"	"Easy Aces": comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch	Colonial News Service
7:15 Sportcast, Ted Husing	"Music You Love"	Voice of Experience	Auto show speaker
7:30 "What Next?": comment	Lum and Abner: sketch	Rubinoff; Jan Peerce	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
7:45 Boake Carter, news comment	Nature Club: sketch	Adrian O'Brien, tenor	Enoch Light's Orchestra
8:00 Hammerstein's Music Hall: soloists; orchestra	"Dude Ranch": dramatic sketch: Westerners group	Leo Reisman's Orch.; soloists; quartet; trio	"Music for Dancing"; popular orchestra
8:15 Ken Murray; soloists; orchestra; Eve Sully, comedy	Edgar A. Guest in Welcome Valley; dramatic sketch	Wayne King's Orchestra	Little Sam Robbins's Orch.
8:45		Wayne King's Orchestra	Little Sam Robbins's Orch.
9:00 Waring's Pennsylvanians; soloists; choral group	Ben Bernie and his orchestra; Cab Calloway; Dick Stabile	"Sidewalk Interviews"; Wallace Butterworth; P. Johnson	Gabriel Heatter, comment
9:15			Johnny Johnson's Orchestra
9:30 Caravan: Rupert Hughes; Charles Ruggles and Mary	"Husbands and Wives": forum	Fred Astaire; Charles Butterworth; Allan Jones; Anne	Jack Eaves's Orchestra
9:45	"Husbands and Wives" forum		Third period, Bruins-Rangers
10:00 Brian in "The Queen's Husband"; Ann Sothern	WBZA Players; sketch	Jamison, soprano; Trudy Wood; Green's Orchestra	hockey game
10:15	WBZA Players; sketch	"Hollywood Gossip"	"Sinfonietta"; Alfred Wallenstein's string orchestra
10:30 Mark Warnow's Orchestra	"Portraits of Harmony": Freddie Martin's Orchestra	Roy Campbell's Royalists	Ted Florito's Orchestra
10:45 Mark Warnow's Orchestra			
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news	News; studio reports	Yankee News Service	Little Jack Little's Orchestra
11:15 Hal Kemp's Orchestra	Johnny Hamp's Orchestra	Jack Eaves's Orchestra	George Sterney's Orchestra
11:30 George Olsen's Orchestra	Xavier Cugat's Orchestra	Rudy Vallee's Orchestra	Freddie Martin's Orchestra
11:45 George Olsen's Orchestra	Xavier Cugat's Orchestra	Rudy Vallee's Orchestra	Freddie Martin's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

8:30 WORL (920kc), Good Cheer Service conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns; readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.

10:45 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Today's Children"; dramatic sketch.

11:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Magazine; guest speakers; soloists; sketch; orchestra.

11:00 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), "Your Morning Varieties"; talks; soloists; orchestra.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

2:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.

3:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Marine Band concert.

4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

4:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Congress of Parents and Teachers Association; speakers.

4:10 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Curtis Institute of Music program.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

Dinner and After

7:30 WNAC, Chorus recital; vocal and instrumental soloists; narrator; organ.

8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Cavalcade of America"; dramatic sketch; orchestra.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), "One Man's Family"; dramatic sketch from San Francisco.

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Fannie Brice; Victor Arden's Orchestra.

8:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Burns and Allen, comedians; Henry King's Orchestra; soloist.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ethel Barrymore in "Laughing Lady."

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

9:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Nino Martini, tenor; Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra.

9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Town Hall Tonight; Fred Allen; Mighty Allen Art Players; amateurs; orchestra.

9:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Jazz Nocturne"; Helene Daniels; male quartet; narrator; orchestra.

9:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Come On, Let's Sing"; community sing.

9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "The Bishop and the Gargoyle"; sketch.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Roy Shield's Revue; Vivian Della Chiesa, soprano; Robert Gately, baritone; orchestra.

10:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Symphonic Strings," Alfred Wallenstein, conductor.

10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Your Hit Parade"; Freddie Rich's Orchestra; Buddy Clark, baritone; Edith Dick, vocalist.

10:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "Gang Busters"; crime drama.

10:00 WMEX (WMCA—Intercity), Good Will Court, A. L. Alexander, director.

10:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Conference of Mayors; addresses.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Meredith Willson's Orchestra; soloists.

In and About Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

During the past few months we've gone to great lengths to tell you about the many, many things of interest (at least we hope they were!) that we've come across as we flitted (flitted is the word; just ask any one of our shopping companions!) in and about our Boston shops. We've told you all about the clothes you can buy for yourself, the ties you can buy for father, the present you can give the girl next door who is being married, the special dish you can buy for Fido, and the toys you can buy for little Horace. And we thought surely we'd taken care of everybody in your household. But it seems that during these months we've completely neglected one most important member . . . your cat! Funny that we should entirely overlook her, what with owning one that is constantly thinking up bigger and better ways in which she can assure herself of being the center of attention . . . such as refusing to enter the house after sundown in any way other than through a second-story window!!

The Katnip Tree

So, along with a thousand pardons, we now make a public attempt to redeem ourself in the eyes of all Kittendom, by telling their owners about that which, until recently, we thought (that is, if we give it any thought at all) was an unknown quantity . . . a Katnip Tree. Oh, it's nothing that you have to plant and water, and tend ot . . . it's just a long piece of wood that's grooved and filled in with catnip, and then covered with a good, strong, substantial piece of old-fashioned carpeting. All this is set into a firm base; and there you have the Katnip Tree. Come to think of it, perhaps you'll have more of an idea as to just what it does look like if we tell you that it's a miniature hat-tree, minus the little pegs that hold the hats. And what the catnip-loving kittens can do to and with this tree, is every cat's business! So, if you've a cat which, despite your urgent "shooing," still adores coming to a halt on your beautifully upholstered furniture, and c-l-a-w-ing ever so gently (but equally as effectively!), we advise the immediate acquisition of one of these trees. Pussy will then be able to get her exercise, as well as her catnip . . . and not at the expense of your furniture. The favorite size sells for $3.50, and there is a smaller, thrift size, for $1.75. And if we remember correctly, there is another model available for $5 . . . in case you feel your cat is deserving of the De Luxe streamlined model. Sold at B. F. Macy's . . . at 474 Boylston street, right near the Brunswick.

A New Tablecloth

Your Thanksgiving Day festive board is worthy of a fine setting. Still, for that matter, what meal isn't? And shops like Jones McDuffee and Stratton are showing no end of beautiful china and eye-taking centerpieces . . . Shreve, Crump and Low are featuring gleaming silver, and other shops are bringing forth all their table linen. But really, considering price, quality, and sheer attractiveness of design, we haven't come across a smoother buy in the way of table covering than those quaker lace tablecloths that they have at Jordan Marsh's . . . up on the fourth floor. The pattern we like best of all is made up mostly of what looks to us like sheaves of ripe wheat. (We're going to be pretty embarrassed if we ever find out it isn't really wheat!) Really, though, it's a perfectly beautiful cloth; 72x90; and the cost for all this loveliness is but $7.50. Napkins are correspondingly low in price.

Perfumed Sachets

You won't have to own a home of your own to appreciate the new Perfumed Paint Sachets put out by Charm House. In fact, if you live in one of these 2x4 apartments wherein you can stand in the kitchen and stir the gravy with one hand, while extracting your handkerchief from the pocket of your coat in the hall closet with your other hand . . . you're going to appreciate it all the more! Because cooking . . . even the smattering of it that you may do only in off moments . . . is bound to give off various odors, which, though they may be a cue for an "m-mm, that smells good" from the hungry male in your family, are going to be mighty out of place when clinging to your best party clothes! Now this perfumed paint sachet not only scents your closets, wardrobes and dressers, but it is also supposed to remove odors. Just a little of it painted on the underside of a closet shelf or the inside of a dresser drawer will keep your linen, lingerie and clothing fresh and fragrant for some time to come, say the makers. A little spatula-like thing comes with each package and you dab a bit of the paint thither and yon. It's about like painting with cold-cream; such is its consistency. Incidentally the sachet will not rub off, but it will wash off, though why anyone would want to, we just can't imagine. In plenty of tasty flavors; such as rose, gardenia, bouquet, lavendar, pine and verbena. Three little jars for a dollar, and there's plenty in each jar to perfume a five-drawer chest, or a large closet. Or in larger sizes. You're going to be able to get them at Filene's.

A Style Show, Too

P. S. For a real, honest-to-goodness Style Show, that involves surprises no end in the way of style, color, lines and tricky accessories . . . we recommend the thirty-fifth annual Automobile Show; now at Mechanics Building.

J. T.

(A Tuesday and Friday Feature)

SOUTHWARD BOUND

To a land of blue skies and waving palm trees, of coral reefs and silvery beaches, a land where old man winter wears a genial smile instead of a frown, where a palm beach suit is of more use than an overcoat and you trade your skates for a tennis racket. Swim, play and bask in the sunshine to your heart's content.

LEAVE WINTER BEHIND

The Hotel, Resort and Travel Advertising in The Christian Science Monitor offers a wealth of useful information when planning your southern trip or cruise.

R. I. Democrats Facing Upset In Legislative Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 17—Ambitious plans by the Democratic administration in this state for the special session of the legislature convening next month have been upset by two developments that are now expected to deprive the party of control of the State Senate.

During the past two years Democrats have held 22 seats in the Senate while Republicans have held only 20. This slight margin, however, was sufficient to grease the ways for the administration program. The recent passing of Senator Patrick P. Cullen of Cumberland has deprived the Democrats of one of their members.

The second development is the fact that Senator John Simpson Jr. of Tiverton, a Democrat for the past two years, ran for re-election November 3 as a Republican and won. If Senator Simpson votes with the Republicans at the special session, the line up will be 21 Republicans and only 20 Democrats.

The Democrats thus have lost control of the Senate on the eve of a special session at which the Democratic administration hoped to pass far-reaching measures. The next regular session of the legislature, convening in January, will find the Republicans firmly in control of the Senate with 27 Republicans and 15 Democrats.

A variety of measures favored by the Democratic party and frowned upon by the Republicans were expected to be pushed through at the special session next month. The plan was to redistrict Providence and Pawtucket, two cities that now are entitled to an additional State Senator apiece, to change the reorganization act and to approve several other party bills. The chances that these measures will be acted upon favorably now appear dim because of the sudden change in character of the Senate.

The problem of departmental chiefs is one causing concern to Governor-elect Robert E. Quinn. The law provides that the Governor shall appoint the chiefs of the various State divisions with the advice and consent of the Senate. Next January, then, the Democratic Governor will be faced with a Republican Senate when the time for making these departmental appointments comes up.

Four divisional chiefs particularly have been criticized by the Republican leaders and their re-appointments have been jeopardized by the change in control of the Senate.

Harmony Era Seen For Beacon Hill

(Continued from Page 9)

wages" slogan. He was expected to produce jobs. As a result, his office has been crowded with employment seekers for the last two years.

On Fruitless Journeys

The handling of the employment situation by the Governor's staff did not help matters greatly. Often unemployed men were sent on fruitless journeys.

Governor-Elect Hurley, on the other hand, has not made widespread appeals on a "work and wages" basis. Therefore his office probably will not be so jammed.

Appointments are to be made in advance, it is understood, and are to be kept on time. Press conferences also are to be set for certain times.

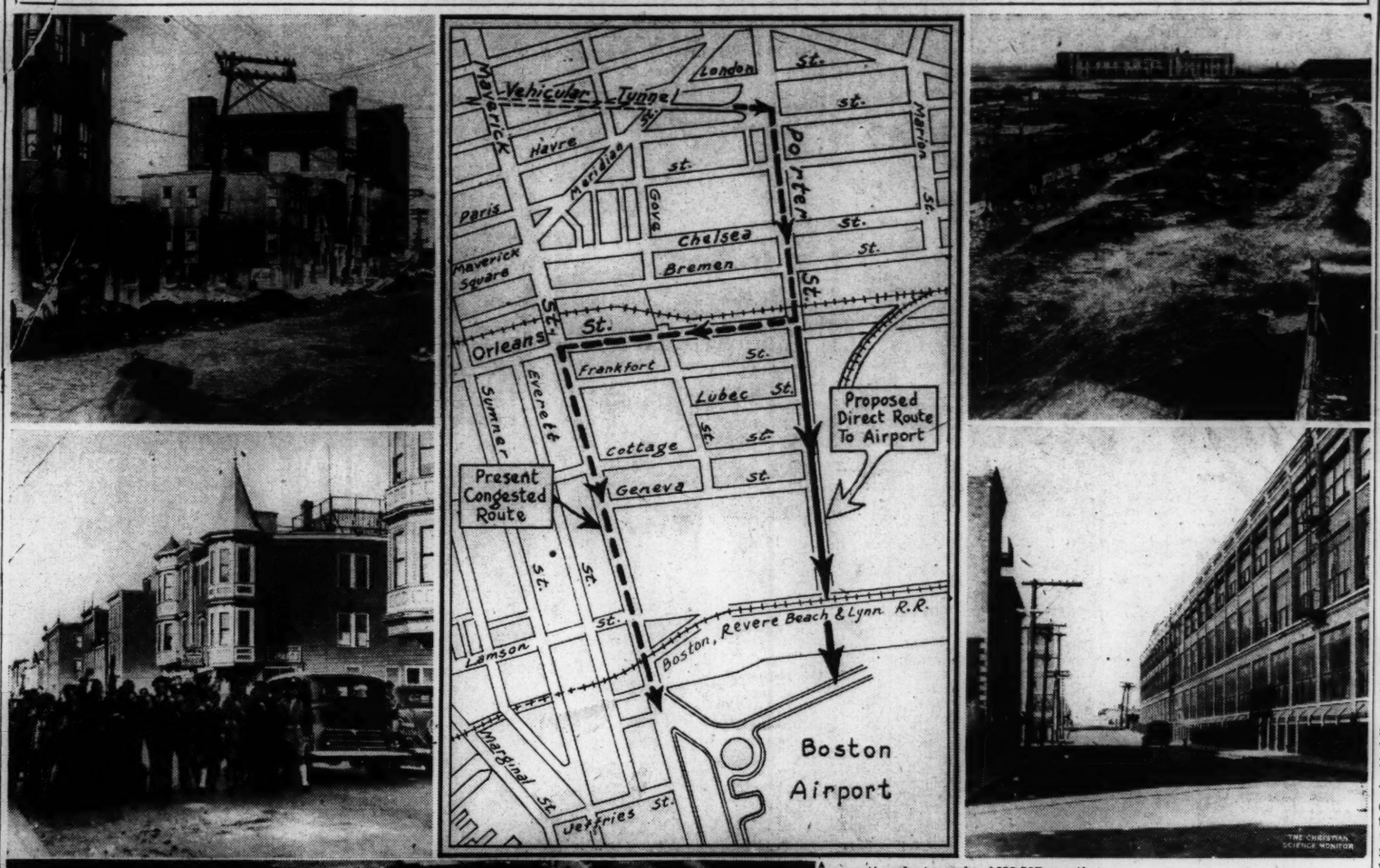
Probably the only real threat against the expected era of good feeling is the possibility that Republican leaders, eager to eliminate from the state service many persons appointed by Governor Curley may urge the incoming Governor to discharge them.

The pressure could come in the form of a bloc against certain budget items or against other legislation particularly desired by Mr. Hurley.

There is some indication the Republican leaders may adopt such strategy. Whispers have been heard that a Republican caucus of party members in the House, Senate and Executive Council may be called early in the year to develop a program of planned opposition designed to force gubernatorial action against certain appointees. It is understood they trust the Governor-elect would fill the enforced vacancies with highly efficient men, rather than political friends who have no training for the particular positions.

Edgar M. Mills

Proposing Easier and Smoother Access to Airport



By a Staff Photographer; By a Staff Artist

Upper Left—Orlean Street, Scheduled Marked Route From the Vehicular Tunnel
Center Left—Maverick Street, Center of 26,000 Children, of Whom 17,000 Attend School and Demand That Every Consideration for Safety Be Adopted
Lower Left—Air View of Airport, With the Extension of Porter Street, Boston Airport Would Be Nearer to the City Proper Than Any Other Major Airport in the Country
Center—Map Showing the New Proposed Route to the Airport From Vehicular Tunnel, and Also the Present Congested Route
Upper Right—Open Area From End of Porter Street to the Boston Airport. Airport Building in Background
Lower Right—Porter Street, Which Could Be Extended to the Boston Airport, Making a Direct Connection Between Vehicular Tunnel and Boston Airport

Improved Route To Airport Urged

(Continued from Page 9)

lighting and, shortly, "blind landing" equipment. Plans are already laid to extend the present large field to Governors Island to accommodate the giant air liners of the future and a large anchoring basin for seaplanes is part of the development scheme. There is a move afoot to improve the field itself by installing hard surface runways, probably of macadam.

Convenient Access

Any good airport, as aviation experts will testify, must have convenient access to the city in order to take advantage of the time saved by flying. Especially in the case of Boston, which is a terminal airport, the convenience in getting to and from the field is a factor in the decision of whether or not to fly.

But provided the traveler still wants to go by air from Boston, what is the situation he finds over in East Boston today? The official route marked by the city from the exit of the traffic tunnel to the airport goes by way of Porter, Orleans and Maverick streets. The route is complicated, besides the narrow streets, by the fact that the section is one of the most heavily populated of the city, with a juvenile population of 26,000 children, of whom 17,000 are of school age. And while there are playgrounds located throughout the area, there still are not enough to accommodate the youngsters, who, perforce, must often play in the streets. In addition, there is a considerable amount of traffic to the docks lining the harbor on the East Boston side.

In addition, the situation is endangered by the fact that Maverick street crosses the Narrow Gauge tracks shortly before the airport. There are approximately 190 trains a day over this crossing, which means that a train crosses Maverick street about every six minutes.

Measures to alleviate this condition would call for the building of an overpass over the Narrow Gauge tracks.

Traffic experts, however, feel that the solution to Boston's airport traffic problem does not lie in improving the present route. A natural route from the traffic tunnel to the airport already exists in part and with additional expenditures should provide the shortest possible route from the tunnel to the field and reduce correspondingly the time necessary to reach the port from the downtown area.

As automobilists know, the tunnel plaza is located on Porter street and a right or left turn is usually made onto Bremen street to go either to Revere and the North Shore or to Maverick square in the other direction. It can be readily noted that if Porter street was continued beyond its present terminal, across the flat land adjacent to the airport and elevated by an overpass over the Narrow Gauge tracks, it would provide practically a straight run from the traffic tunnel plaza into the airport.

Few Buildings

At the present time there are practically no buildings on Porter street which would have to be razed or taken over by the city in order to throw it into use. Its extension into the airport after crossing the railroad track would allow sufficient space for a traffic circle and necessary landscaping in order to beautify the entrance to the field. Furthermore, bringing the new entrance into the airport at the new point would "turn the field around" and bring its "front yard" along the side where the Massachusetts National Guard and United States Army Air Corps buildings are located today. This turning about of the airport has been visualized as extremely desirable by the Massachusetts Committee on Aeronautics and other agencies interested in the development of the field.

Inasmuch as the first impressions of a city, which are often lasting ones, are important in giving the first-time visitor a feeling that the city has been socially conscious about its municipal duty, it seems that Boston should use all means to make one of its newer "entrances" as attractive as possible.

Not only does the proposed new route to the airport have the approval of aviation officials at the airport but it is also heartily seconded by the police, settlement workers and other social agencies in East Boston. Representatives from each of these groups are unanimous for any plan which will remove fast airport-bound traffic from the youth-crowded streets of the residential section.

Rubber Imports Flow Into Boston

Crude rubber—already a big item in the imports of the port of Boston—is to carry an even larger share of the total trade.

Taking over an idle plant at Windsor, Vt., by a rubber manufacturer, and arrangements to route the raw material for the factory via the port of Boston, is the latest boon to the business of this port, and the basis for forecasts of heavy increases in rubber imports.

Rubber from Straits Settlements, the Netherland Indies, and Ceylon, virtually poured into the port last week, accounting for a substantial portion of the $2,900,000 worth of imports that came in for consumption. The week's figures were about $500,000 higher than those of the similar time a year ago.

But the influx is expected to be much larger because of the arranging by the Boston & Maine R. R. of a satisfactory freight rate from Boston to the plant in Windsor, thus insuring the routing of the rubber to Boston instead of New York.

Rubber is an increasingly important item in world commerce handled at Boston, Joseph A. Maynard, collector of customs, disclosed today. However, the now general pick-up in industry of New England is absorbing scores of other raw materials than pass over the piers of Boston, he said. "Though imports for consumption were heavy last week, manufacturers found it necessary to tap the reserve supply of raw materials, stored in bonded warehouses, and withdrawals for consumption last week—$623,597 worth—were well ahead of the same week in 1935 when $467,012 worth were withdrawn," he added.

Collections of duty on imports were heavy, $645,925 being rung up at the Custom House, but last year at this time the collections were even heavier, $772,632 being collected. This, said Mr. Maynard, was due to the fact that imports this past week included a larger proportion of duty-free raw materials than was the case a year ago. Wool, for instance, a heavy duty payer, this past week was received to the extent of only 572,001 pounds, compared with 2,142,904 pounds a year ago.

Inquiry Under Way In Shobe Air Crash Near Syracuse, N. Y.

Investigation was under way today in an effort to ascertain the cause of an airplane crash at Syracuse, N. Y., in which John Shobe, noted Boston flier; Miss Priscilla Murphy of Brookline, youngest girl pilot, and a passenger were killed. Little is known about the accident except that the plane had been encountering wet, snowy weather.

John Shobe, Boston commercial flier, was regarded locally as one of the most daring yet careful pilots in the charter air business. In the line of duty he performed a number of notable feats and rescues.

Mr. Shobe had been flying for about 12 years before he came to Boston some four years ago to start his own charter business. He was a test pilot for the Stinson aircraft plant in Detroit and was taught flying by Eddie Stinson, one of the country's notable aviators.

Recently Mr. Shobe created a new speed record of 50 minutes between Boston and New York in the monoplane in which he crashed. He won recognition for the number of "mercy" flights which he made, and one of his major feats was the rescue of two stranded airmen last winter from a barren island off Nantucket. Later in the same winter he secured special permission from the Department of Commerce to drop grain and other food on the Saugus marshes to feed birds that were starving.

Ministers in Rhode Island Map Secret Anti-Race Drive; Are Backed by Business Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 17—More than 100 members of the Rhode Island Ministers' Union took part in a closed meeting at the Mathewson Street Methodist Episcopal Church here yesterday to outline a program which would ban horse racing and pari-mutuel gambling in this State either by legislation or by the united opposition of taxpayers through a referendum.

The ministers, representing all Protestant denominations, discussed plans which were advanced several weeks ago by the Citizens' Committee Against Legalized Gambling. Newspaper men were barred from the session at the request of Fred B. Perkins, the principal speaker. A four-paragraph statement, released afterward, indicated only vaguely what might be expected in the line of a campaign.

Rallies Aid of Churches

The statement expressed the need for a "superhuman effort to get every religious group in Rhode Island aroused to the sense of the evil that has come up in the matter of legalized gambling. . . . It must be a campaign of public education—an evangelistic campaign to convert by public agitation. To get the public united in preparation for action is the first problem."

The barring of reporters from the meeting aroused strenuous objections from some of those present. "We ministers talk of free speech and freedom of the press and then we bar these men from our meetings," said one member.

Mr. Perkins, a former assistant United States attorney, who had called the session, ended the controversy by remarking, "It depends upon your action whether I will make my report." The reporters were then asked to leave.

Did Not Care to Disclose Hand

It was explained after the meeting that the ministers felt the giving out of any great amount of publicity at the present time would handicap the organization.

While the ministers were considering whether the Legislature could rescind a law which had been originally passed by a referendum, it was reliably learned that a bill had been prepared for presentation at the proposed special session of the General Assembly next month.

The bill, sponsored by an "Independent Republican" who wants the horse racing question settled "once and for all now," would provide for a referendum. The sponsor, a member of the Assembly, is a well-known Rhode Island sportsman formerly connected with horse racing at the Narragansett Association at Pawtucket.

Tradesmen More Aggressive

With the closing of the last of the 1936 meets at Narragansett, businessmen and merchants are said to be growing more aggressive in their opposition to legalized gambling. Fear of a possible boycott similar to that threatened when the first campaign against the track began last year has prevented them from taking active part so far. Yesterday's executive session was believed to be the direct result of the desire on the part of the merchants to work with the Citizens' Committee.

It is common discussion among businessmen that during racing meets, trade declines and bills are harder to collect.

Only Pawnshops Prosper

The only gain in business is said to have been recorded in the small loan company offices which have increased since pari-mutuel machines were put into operation.

Anti-gambling crusaders are elated over the support Rhode Island papers, especially the Providence Journal and the Pawtucket Times, which give prominence to all news in opposition to race track betting. In an effort to offset unfavorable publicity, the directors of the Narragansett Racing Association are reported to be instrumental in circulating a weekly paper throughout the State to contradict the charges made in the dailies. James L. ("Tex") Kelly, assistant publicity director of the track association, is an editor of the paper.

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Refined in U.S.A.

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Perfect Gravy every time with GRAVY MASTER
You'll turn out delicious, rich brown gravy every time when you make it the GRAVY MASTER way. Try it! 10c at leading chain and food markets. Or write for generous FREE sample to:
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FOR DINNER TONIGHT AS A CHANGE FROM POTATOES

Worcester Salt
The SALTIEST salt you ever tasted

Chef CAFÉ de la RÉGENCE Paris, France
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A Sea Treat That Makes Dozens Of Magic Dishes

Packed fresh where caught aboard modern floating canneries.
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First National Stores
GREAT Thanksgiving FOOD SALE

SEEDLESS RAISINS	OR SEEDED	3 15 OZ. PKGS.	25c
OCEAN SPRAY	CRANBERRY SAUCE	2 17 OZ. TINS	29c
NONE SUCH	MINCE MEAT	2 9 OZ. PKGS.	23c
MILD CHEESE	WHOLE MILK . . AGED JUST RIGHT	LB.	25c
FANCY CURRANTS	PLUMP	2 11 OZ. PKGS.	25c
MIXED NUTS	Truly the finest assortment it is possible to blend with a liberal quantity of top quality Diamond Walnuts, Soft Shelled Almonds, New Crop Brazils, Filberts and Soft Shelled Pecans.	LB.	27c
DIAMOND WALNUTS	FANCY LARGE BUDDED	LB.	25c
DROMEDARY	PITTED DATES	2 7¼ OZ. PKGS.	25c
DROMEDARY PEELS	Orange, Lemon or Citron	3 OZ. PKG.	9c
FINAST MOLASSES	Fancy Light New Orleans Lge. No. 2½ Tin 21c	2 NO. 1½ TINS	23c
FINAST SQUASH	Just the thing for Thanksgiving Pie	NO. 2½ TIN	10c
GOOD LUCK	LEMON PIE FILLING	3 4½ OZ. PKGS.	25c
BELL'S POULTRY	SEASONING	SMALL PKG.	9c
BAKER'S VANILLA	Flavor your holiday cakes and pies with Baker's Vanilla.	2 OZ. BOT.	23c

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Relish Timber Lake Sweet — Spicy PT. JAR 15c
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FIRST NATIONAL STORES

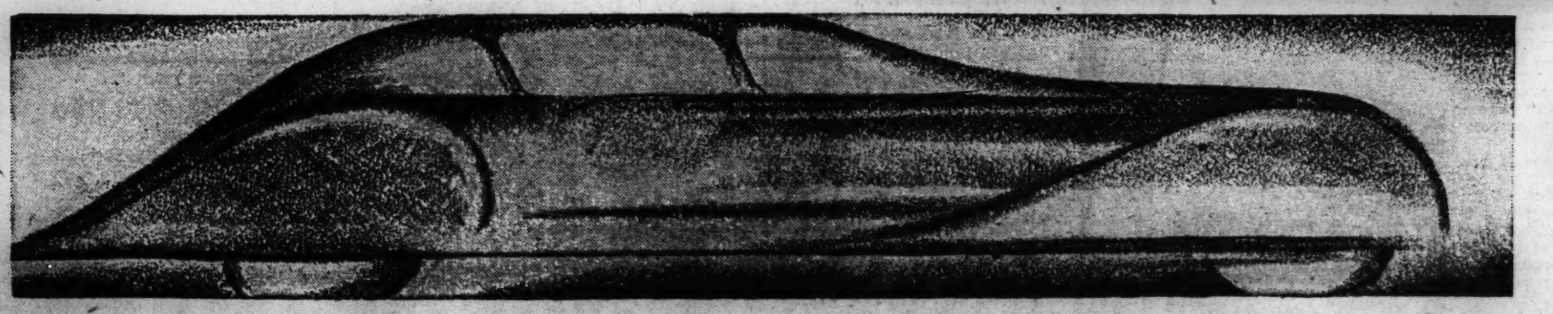
Introducing WOMAN *1937 model*

She's the woman for whom engineers have designed and built the new motor cars. She's the woman who will appreciate the safety, comfort, beauty and all the other especially feminine advantages of the 1937 models, in addition to their he-man qualities.

She's one of thousands of such women in New York, greatest of all automobile markets. Smart, intelligent, modern, she finds ample time for social and sports affairs and needs a car for her personal activities and for the efficient running of a well-ordered home. Her influence on the selection of a car often is the deciding factor.

To be successful, automobile advertising in New York must accomplish several things. It must reach the woman as well as the man. And it must be selective, concentrating upon those families which not only need a car, but have the means to buy and maintain one. The Sun is a productive car-selling medium because it is bought principally by men in the late afternoon, read by them on the way home and then carried into the home where it also reaches the women and the other members of the family.

The Sun's effectiveness is indicated by the large number of important automobile advertisers who use it year after year and its leadership in automotive advertising among New York evening newspapers.



The Sun

The Newspaper of Distinction in its Readers, its News and its Advertising

NEW YORK

Stainless Steel Takes to the Air

When marine architects dared substitute steel for wood ships there were many tarry and salty denouncements, but now that steel takes to the air in the Fleetwood Sea Bird it is taken as a mere matter of course — Welded joints make it sleek as a seal's hide

Fleetwing Sea Bird, Stainless Steel Amphibion

Aviation Comment

The new Fleetwing Sea Bird, first stainless steel plane built for commercial purposes, which was christened at Bristol, Penna., in September, has proved very satisfactory in test flights. Powered by a 285-horsepower Jacobs radial air-cooled engine, this amphibion has climbed at a rate of 900 feet a minute and has attained a speed of 150 miles an hour, cruising at 135, yet modern flaps and dropping ailerons reduce its landing speed to 47 miles an hour.

The ship's good performance is largely due to its unusual streamlining, according to Carl de Ganahl, president of Fleetwings. The hydraulically operated retractable landing gear leaves nothing exposed to the wind stream except partially protruding wheels—and these are so smoothly covered by fairing that they actually become small lifting surfaces, he says. The tail wheel, which can also be used as a water rudder, is completely retractable.

The reduction of drag due to the smooth surface left by the shot-weld process is one of the most important factors contributing to the ship's efficiency, Mr. de Ganahl explains. These shot-welds—numbering more than a million—leave no protrusions or depressions such as those caused by the usual rivets in other metal planes. The process is the same as that used by the Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Company in fabricating its streamlined railroad trains. It makes it possible to construct the fuselage and wings in what is practically a one-piece unit.

The Sea Bird, including instruments and equipment, weighs—empty—only 2285 pounds. This, Mr. de Ganahl points out, is at least 100 pounds lighter than even a land plane of conventional construction and comparable capacity. With four passengers, 100 pounds of baggage and 52 gallons of fuel—enough for 450 miles of flight—its gross weight is 3415 pounds.

The ship is equipped with blind-flying instruments, retractable landing lights, non-breakable windshield of a new material with transparency 7 per cent greater than glass, direct electric starting of motor, rate-of-flow meter indicating fuel consumption at all times, and sound-proofed cabin.

It has a wing spread of 40 feet 6 inches, overall length of 31 feet 5½ inches, and height with propeller horizontal of 12 feet 6 inches.

Zeppelin Trips Success

The 10 trial trips of the German airship Hindenburg during the past summer have been adjudged a great success by the Zeppelin Company which built it.

Much was learned about weather conditions over the north Atlantic, as the result of these trips, and it is established that the airship is a comfortable and time-saving means of passenger transport from Europe to the United States.

The Hindenburg worked strictly to timetable, though the two to three days scheduled for the trip from Frankfort-on-the-Main to Lakehurst were reduced a number of times.

The records for this 3750-mile stretch were 52 hours 59 minutes, when traveling west and 42 hours, 53 minutes, going east. The time of flying over the Atlantic ocean from the American to the Irish seacoast was only 16 hours, 53 minutes.

The excellent time records are considered the more noteworthy since, on a number of occasions the airship had to take a much more roundabout way in order to benefit from better weather conditions.

The triumph of airship travel, it is realized, is in no small measure the triumph of meteorological navigation in which Captains Hugo Eckener, EErEnst Lehmann and other officers of the Zeppelin Company have long acknowledged experts.

On almost all its trips the Hindenburg carried its full capacity of 50 passengers, which was increased to 72, on Sept. 17; 10,000 pounds of mail and 8400 pounds of freight, including some airplanes and automobiles, were also transported.

The Hindenburg, which carries a crew of 55, has made 46 short and extended trips totaling 156,250 miles or six times round the earth since it was launched in March, 1936.

Work on a new airship is already well in hand at Friedrichshafen, and it is hoped that it will be ready at the end of next year. It will be necessary seeing that the Graf Zeppelin has already done eight years' service and will probably have to be withdrawn from the south Atlantic service in 1937.

* * *

Power in Reserve

Working on the principle of having more reserve than will ever be required for actual service, Wright Aeronautical, aircraft engine builders, in collaboration with TWA, transcontinental airline operators, has developed a 1220 horsepower engine, which will have 220 horsepower in reserve at takeoff and will use less than half in service.

This new engine, the G-100, one of 41 purchased by TWA for its new fleet of Douglas planes, is a single row radial, which weighs slightly over one pound for each horsepower unit, and is said to be the most powerful aircraft engine in the world. Employing 1000 horsepower at takeoff it will still be capable at 45 per cent capacity of maintaining TWA's 15-hour, 23-minute coast-to-coast schedule.

"By not extending our engines to the limit," Jack Frye, president of TWA, said, "and having a wide margin of reserve power at all times, we expect to increase the number of hours between overhauls and to extend the total engine life."

* * *

"Making Sure of Sure"

"Making sure of sure" is United Air Lines method of triple checking the weather, thereby disproving Mark Twain's adage that "Everybody talks about the weather but nobody does anything about it."

According to O. T. Larsen, chief meterologist for U. A. L., each pilot and dispatcher has been trained as an expert meteorologist. Each makes his own independent weather analysis and flight plan based on the company's weather reports. Check number one.

A half hour before flight the pilot and dispatcher jointly go over the weather charts supplementing their information with the official government weather forecasts and the radio reports of pilots who have already flown the route. Checks two and three.

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

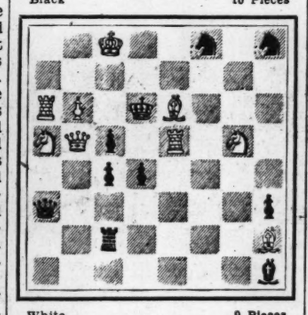
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Nov. 17, 1936

Problem No. 1879

By O. Wurzburg

Black 10 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

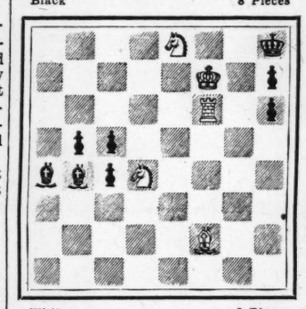
White to play and mate in two

(Pittsburgh Gazette-Times, Jan. 28, 1912. Play of the black B leads to seven distinct mates!)

Problem No. 1880

By O. Wurzburg

Black 8 Pieces



White 5 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(American Chess Magazine, July, 1899. One of the composer's most widely known efforts. It has a pleasing thematic flavor.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1877. B-K8

No. 1878. 1. K-K2 R-R7ch
2. B-Q2ch
1. ——— R-K3ch
2. B-K3ch
1. ——— R-KB3
2. B-KB4ch
1. ——— R-KKt3
2. B-Kt5ch
1. ——— K-B7
2. Q-Qch
1. ——— R-R8
2. B-K4ch
1. ——— R-QB3
2. B-R3ch

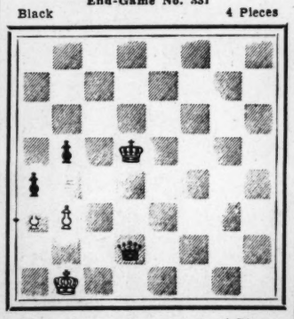
End-Game No. 330. White wins: 1 Kt-Kt6ch, PxKt; 2 PxP, R-B2; 3 B-K7!!, QxP; 4 RxKtch, K-R2; 5 R-KR8ch, etc., and wins. If 3 . . . R or QxB; 4 RxKtch, QxR; 5 Q-R5ch, etc.

End-Game

In R vs. Q endings, the R draws if it can successfully cut off the opposing K from co-operating with the Q. In this position, from Yates-Tartakower, Bad Homburg, 1927, the latter thought he had a simply-won ending after QxR. But he was mistaken.

End-Game No. 331

Black 4 Pieces



White 4 Pieces

After Black plays QxR, how does White draw?

Notes

Correspondence players will be interested in a new inexpensive position-recorder developed by the Collingwood Sales Company, 149 Collingwood avenue, Detroit, Mich. The board itself is about eight inches square, and is printed on a good quality of cardboard, large enough to have a section for recording moves. The movable men are either of celluloid or cardboard and are held in place securely by two tabs which fit into slits in each square. Thus they can be moved about readily, so as to show the actual position of a correspondence game as it progresses.

If you have ever played a long correspondence game, unless you were able to keep the position on a pocket chess board, you will remember how you had to replay the game to the point where your opponent has just sent you a move, then select a move to send him. Then in all probability you broke up the position on your pocket set, so that the whole process had to be repeated for the next move.

This new record board, with movable men, takes little more space than a rather heavy piece of cardboard, and, especially if you have a number of correspondence games in progress, or if you are polishing up a problem position, gives an easy source of reference. Those interested are invited to write the above address. In groups, each board comes to only a few cents.

San Juan, Puerto Rico, is the scene of a tournament rendered an international flavor by the participation of Marshall and Kashdan, of the United States, and Dr. Seitz of Germany, together with Rafael Cintron, island champion, and four other Puerto Rican experts. Play started Nov. 16.

Marshall has not been in the West Indies since the 1913 Havana tournament, when he outscored Capablanca and Janowski.

The winter season is definitely under way in most chess centers. In New York, the two leading clubs, the Marshall and Manhattan, have championship tournaments under way. At the former, where preliminaries, with 28 contestants, are under way, play is every Saturday evening. At the latter, the regular playing time is Sunday.

The King's Indian Defense leads to very critical play on both sides. On theoretical grounds, it should be definitely bad for Black, who willingly allows White to occupy the center as he sees fit, in actual practice, however, White is likely to find this freedom a problem in itself, and misuses it, positionally, so that Black begins to get the edge. From the Nottingham tournament:

King's Indian Defense

Winter White	Bogoljubow Black	Winter White	Bogoljubow Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	16 Q-R3	Kt-R4
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3	17 P-Kt5	Kt-Kt1
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt2	18 P-Kt4	Kt-KB3
4 P-K4	P-Q3	19 P-B5	PxP
5 P-KKt3	Kt-B3	20 BxBP.	R-K
6 P-Q5	QKt-Kt	21 R-B	QKt-Q2
7 B-Kt2	P-K4	22 B-Kt4(b)	P-R4
8 KKt-K2	QKt-Q2	23 P-B3	B-R3
9 P-KR3	P-KR3	24 R-Q	PxP
10 B-K3	P-QR4	25 BPxP	B-K6ch
11 P-R3(a)	Castles	26 K-R2	KtxPch
12 Castles	Kt-B4	27 PxKt	Q-R5ch
13 P-QKt4	PxP	28 B-R3	Kt-B3
14 PxP	RxR	Resigns	
15 QxR	Kt-R3		

(a) Perhaps 11 Q-Q2, delaying castling, is better, but then Black establishes a Kt on QB4.

(b) This move turns out very badly, as Black's ensuing combination will indicate. This combination would not have been playable were the B at K3, and Black would appear to have a somewhat inferior position, if White can develop real pressure on his QB7.

Dog-Cat Foods Lose Label of Inspection

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (AP)—The Agriculture Department removed the Federal meat inspection label today from prepared dog and cat foods, reserving that stamp for foods "intended for human consumption."

"Recent developments in the commercial preparation of dog food, cat food and similar products," the department said, "have caused the Bureau of Animal Industry to modify its regulations pertaining to these products."

The department's action recalled that Senator Dickinson (R) of Iowa, charged in the Senate last spring people to a diet of dog food "unfit for even dogs to eat."

Commenting on Senator Dickinson's charge and the current order, Edward C. Joss, chief of the Federal meat inspection service said he "did not know of a single instance in which humans used canned dog food but that the food would not hurt humans."

The purpose of the change was said to be to inform the public that inspection had not included various ingredients with which the meat has been combined in the animal food.

Single-Taxers Advised To Stay Out of Politics

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 17 (AP)—Nathan Hillman, Chicago attorney and newly-elected president of the Henry George Fellowship, advised fellow single tax advocates Saturday to remain away from politics, at least until they acquire greater numerical strength.

"Politics is not the way to put the single tax across," said Mr. Hillman. "We must return to Henry George's methods of demanding justice and urging return of the land to the people, rather than talking of our program as a fiscal or tax policy." The fellowship is a subsidiary of the Henry George Congress. The fellowship, in addition to Mr. Hillman, elected Joseph Carroll, Norwalk, Conn., as a member of the executive committee.

Typographical Head Sees A. F. of L. 'Dictatorship'

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 17 (AP)—Charles P. Howard, president of the International Typographical Union and secretary of the Committee on Industrial Organization, charged here last night that the suspension of delegates of the C. I. O. unions at the American Federation of Labor convention "savors of dictatorship to retain control."

Mr. Howard's charges were contained in a telegram sent to William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in answer to an invitation today to the "rebel" unions to take their seats again in the federation. The typographical union head told Mr. Green his union "will not submit to such a policy."

Mr. Howard explained that although his union had not been suspended, he made the statement "because of the dangerous precedent which has been established by the federation and because of my position as secretary of the C. I. O."

He said he anticipated the suspension of the International Typographical Union if the action of the federation council was not reversed.

A. F. of L. Shies At U. S. Control Of All Industry

(Continued from Page 1)

Lewis and industrial unionism, though most marked there. C. I. O. people are speaking here of themselves as the "new school" and dubbing the A. F. of L. the "old school" as regards legislation.

The new school seeks a greater degree of state assistance. A tendency characteristic of industrial unionism, which has ever been more political in its leanings.

Mr. Lewis, for example, is expected to press Congress for production control in coal mining, in order to protect union wages from the ravages of excessive competition. His union in the soft coal fields almost was wiped out for a period under the price-cutting of the depression.

Minimum Pay Sought

The International Ladies Garment Workers has decided to ask for a law fixing minimum wages and maximum hours nationally in the industry. This also has elements of production control. The union, in addition, wants a constitutional amendment giving Congress powers over business denied by the Supreme Court. The union is one of the most important in the C. I. O.

Some C. I. O. followers feel that since the C. I. O. aided so vigorously in the re-election of President Roosevelt, they can ask more law. At the same time, they say they are aware of the menace of too great dependence on government, lest it take away their independence.

Some drastic proposals for law are coming from the A. F. of L. side to its resolutions committee, which opened hearings today. The A. F. of L. already has endorsed the 30-hour week, and railroad unions lately announced they were going to petition Congress for a six-hour day.

In behalf of some of the most controversial measures, it is urged that states like New York, with much social legislation, need protection for both employers and employees from competition under lower standards in other states. Economists note that many factories have left union requirements behind by moving to areas of cheaper, unorganized labor. The trek of textile mills to the South is conspicuous.

Reaction Held Likely

On the other hand, some of the principal figures at this convention are apprehensive that labor's new zeal for legislation may be carried to its extreme and ultimately bring reaction. Employers and consumers will then draw together, they point out. At some national election an unfriendly regime may be voted in. In particular, it is remarked that the British Labor Party is now at its low ebb.

"Under the influence of examples in coal and railroads of the apparent benefits of state control," comments a labor economist, "the labor movement has had a radical change of heart. It has cast aside traditional opposition to legislation in its desire to win the support of government.

"It has gone far since June, 1933, in its views as to the proper limits of state action. And it has been exerting powerful pressure on the executive and legislative branches of the Government not only to strengthen the legal position of trade unions, but also to provide those measures of control over industry which, in its judgment, will afford it effective protection against the harmful consequences of competitive business practices."

Discipline in Doubt

In regard to the further discipline of the 10 C. I. O. unions already suspended, opinion of delegates shows large variations. A wish to let the suspension run on indefinitely is competing with the desire to expel.

Whatever is done will not be vital it is felt by a number who believe that the fate of the C. I. O. organizing drive in the steel industry eventually will make Mr. Lewis master or ruin the C. I. O.

The resolutions committee which will advise the policy to be taken is officered by Matthew Woll as chairman and John P. Frey as secretary. Each has served in these posts for years. Mr. Woll is third vice-president of the A. F. of L, Mr. Frey is president of its metal trades department, and, as such, spokesman for the most militant opposition to the C. I. O.

In his opening address, William Green, federation president, named the main issues in the labor fray as democracy and solidarity within the labor movement.

Mr. Green called for a more equitable distribution of the earnings of industry. He asked immediate installation of the 30-hour week.

Membership of the A. F. of L. as of August last, prior to suspension of the C. I. O. unions, is reported as 3,586,567, an increase of 541,220 in the year. Delegates here number around 500, about the same, it is said, as last year.

Bid to Tampa Convention 'As Equals' Asked by Lewis

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (AP)—Replying to William Green's invitation for a return of his Committee for Industrial Organization unions to the American Federation of Labor, John L. Lewis said yesterday:

"If they want us at Tampa and want to lift the suspension order so we can go down to Tampa as peers of the gentlemen it will be another matter."

The 10 member unions of the C. I. O. were suspended by the Federation last August on a charge of "insurrection."

When infromed of Mr. Green's suggestion before the Tampa convention Mr. Leiws, head of the C. I. O. group, asked whether the convention had decided to lift it suspension order and had invit the C. I. O. unions to attend "e equals."

Informed that this had not bee done, Mr. Lewis said, "I wouldn't be interested in any other status."

Mr. Lewis expressed the opinion that if the federation thought it was right in expelling the C. I. O. unions ""it should have no hesitancy in expelling us."

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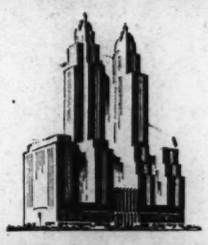

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Listed Stock Quotations • **Market Responds to Favorable News by Another Upward Surge** • Commodity and Money Markets

Stocks Continue Recovery Trend In Active Market

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (AP)—Stocks swept upward fractions to two or more points in today's market as an avalanche of increased dividends and other favorable business news stimulated a sharp buying revival.

The ticker tape was almost continually behind floor dealings in the morning with large blocks of the favorites changing hands at advancing prices. The activity dwindled later, however, and a little selling was in evidence near the final hour.

Rails and Aircrafts Up

Board-room sentiment was lifted by a brisk rally in the recently backward rails. The aircrafts, including Douglas, Boeing and United were given a late whirl.

Transfers were around 3,000,000 shares.

Besides the rails, merchandising, amusement, copper, rubber, farm implement and equipment shares were in the forward thrust.

Outstanding on the upturn were Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, Atlantic Coast Line, Louisville & Nashville, Delaware & Hudson, Southern Railway preferred, Montgomery Ward, Macy, Woolworth, Spiegel-May-Stern, Safeway Stores, Paramount, R-K-O, Loew's, General Theatres Equipment, Anaconda, Kennecott, American Smelting, American Locomotive, Baldwin preferred, Childs Co., Lehigh Valley Coal, Westinghouse, Continental Oil, Atlantic Refining, North American and Electric Power & Light.

Signs of rapidly expanding net income for the principal moving picture companies, with hopes this will be translated into generous disbursements to stockholders, provided renewed stimulus for the amusement issues.

Industrial Bonds Rise

Convertible industrial liens held the bond market spotlight today with another series of sharp advances, topped by an early run-up of more than 6 points in Allis Chalmers 4s.

The body of corporate issues moved into a fractionally higher range, and medium priced rails enjoyed fairly broad support.

U. S. Governments showed uneven movements, with moderate losses in Treasury 3s, 3¼s and 3¾s offset by gains of 1-32d to 3-32ds in the 2¾s, Federal Farm 3s and Home Owners Loan Corp. 3s.

American Rolling Mill 4¼s, Walworth 4s, and Studebaker 6s had buyers at levels 1 to around 2 points above the previous closings.

In the carrier division, improvement marked loans of Alleghany Corp., Baltimore & Ohio, Rock Island, Erie, Great Northern, New York Central, Northern Pacific and Southern Pacific.

Some of the liens of Southern Railway were in demand at higher prices coincident with issuance of a statement showing the road, in the nine months ended Sept. 30, earned a substantial balance for the 5 per cent preferred stock, against a large deficit in the same period last year.

Price movements covered small ground in the foreign division, excepting the Polish group in which the 8s rose nearly 3 points.

Boston Stocks

Nov. 17, 1936

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
..	Am Pneumt 1st pf	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21
..	Blanct pf	108	108	108	..
5.00	Boston Elevated	68⅜	68⅛	68⅛	68
2.00	Bos Her-Trav	30	30	30	29¾
..	Bos & Me pr pf	30¼	30¼	30¼	30½
..	Bos & Me pf A	9½	9½	9½	10½
..	Bos & Me 1st A pf	10	10	10	10½
..	Bos & Me st B pf	12¼	12¼	12¼	11½
..	Bos & Me st C pf	11½	11½	11½	11½
.64	Bos Pers Prop	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15½
8.50	Boston & Prov.	153½	153½	153½	154½
..	Brown Durrell	4	4	4	4
..	Copper Range	11¾	11½	11½	11½
4.50	Eas G&F nr pf	66½	66½	66½	67
..	East Mass R	2	2	2	1¾
..	East Mass R pf	50	48	50	47
..	East Mass R pf B	13	12½	12½	11
..	East Mass R pf A	4½	4⅜	4⅜	..
..	Eastern SS	13	12⅜	13	13
8.00	Edison Elec	147¾	145	145	148
2.50	First Nat Stores	55½	54	55½	54
..	Gilchrist Co	15½	15	15	16
..	Isle Royal	3	3	3	3¾
..	Hath Bak pf	58	55½	55½	55½
..	Maine Cent pf	32½	32¼	32¼	33½
..	Mergenthaler	55½	55	55	55½
..	Nar Rac	7¾	7½	7½	7¾
6.00	NE Tel & Tel	140½	138	140	138
..	Nor Butte	65c	57c	62c	57c
..	Old Colony RR	18	17½	18	17½
..	Quincy Mining	3¼	3	3¼	2⅞
.40	Shawmut Assn	14½	14	14	13¾
..	Sulliv Mach	29½	29	29½	25½
4.50a	Torrington	99⅞	99½	99⅞	99⅞
1.00	Un Twist Drill	27¼	27¼	27¼	27½
..	Utah M&T	1	1	1	1
5.00a	United Shoe M	94	93½	93½	93¾
..	Unit Gas	7¼	7¼	7¼	6⅞
..	Venez Hold	1¼	1¼	1¼	1
..	Warren SD	34	34	34	32
..	Warren Bros	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	10⅜

a—partly extra.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Net
December	1.18¼	1.18⅝	1.17⅜	1.18⅜	+	⅛
May	1.15⅜	1.15⅞	1.15	1.15⅜	..	..
July	1.02⅜	1.03	1.01⅞	1.02½	—	⅜
	Corn					
December	1.04¼	1.06	1.03⅞	1.06	+	.02¼
May	.97⅜	.99¼	.97⅛	.99⅝	+	.02
July	.41⅜	.41⅝	.40½	.41⅜	+	⅛
	Oats					
December	.44¼	.45⅛	.44⅛	.45¼	+	.01⅛
May	.44½	.44⅝	.43⅝	.44½	©	⅜
July	.41⅜	.41⅝	.40½	.41⅜	+	⅜
	Rye					
December	.93	.93⅞	.92⅝	.93⅜	+	.01½
May	.89¾	.90⅜	.89¾	.90¼	+	.01¼
July	.83	.83⅝	.82¾	.83¼	+	.01
	Winnipeg Wheat					Net
		High	Low	Last		Chg
November		1.09½	1.08	1.08¾	—	¼
December		1.06⅞	1.06	1.06¼	—	⅛
May		1.28⅝	1.07¾	1.08	+	⅛
July		1.07⅛	1.06⅜	1.06⅝	+	⅛

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on Nov. 14: Receipts, $7,903,540.45; expenditures, $17,048,608.78; balance, $1,566,391,-849.43; customs receipts for the month, $15,954,879.95. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $1,-524,401,820.46; expenditures, $2,618,-317,692.52, including $1,032,898,962.81 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $1,093,915,872.06; gross debt, $33,789,463,090.16; a decrease of $1,033,404 under the previous day; gold assets, $11,118,654,-419.83.

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Net
March	13.30	13.34	13.14	13.23	+	.03
June	13.65	13.68	13.47	13.53	+	.02

American Airlines Show Loss

American Airlines, Inc., and subsidiaries report net loss of $276,932 for the nine months ended Sept. 30.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

‡1936 High	Range Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Nov. 17	Last Nov. 16
74¾	59	Acme Steel (4)	70	70	70	69½
15⅜	9⅝	Adams Express (.20b)	15½	15½	15½	14⅞
35⅝	17⅞	Adams Millis (1¼b)	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	28⅜
37¼	22½	Addressograph (1)	34	33½	34	33½
21½	1⅛	Advance Rumely	3¼	3	3¼	2⅞
86½	58	Air Reduction (1¶)	84⅜	83	84⅜	83⅞
6¼	2	Airway Elec App	4⅜	4	4¼	4
60½	12⅜	Alaska Juneau (.60¶)	15⅞	15½	15½	15½
4¾	2½	Alleghany Corp (h)	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4½
60½	12⅜	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	61⅜	60	60	60
60	12⅛	Alleghany pf ww xw (h)	60	59	59	59
59⅞	12⅛	Allegh pf ww XL (h)	60½	60	60	59
49½	27	Alleghany pr pf (h)	49	48⅜	48½	48½
40⅜	26⅞	Allegheny Steel (1.40)	38¼	37⅜	38¼	38
111	98	Allegheny & W (6)	109	109	109	..
245	157	Allied Chem (6)	228	232	238	232¼
32	23	Allied Mills (½2b)	33½	33	33½	32½
20⅛	6¾	Allied Stores	19¾	19½	19⅝	19¼
88½	69	Allied Stores pf (5)	88	87¼	88	..
71½	35⅜	Allis Chalmers (1½)	70	69½	69½	68⅜
34½	19¾	Alpha Port Cem (1)	32⅜	32½	32⅝	32½
4⅛	4	Amal Leather	4½	4¼	4¼	4¼
125½	75	Amerada (2)	100	96	96	..
79	49	Am Ag Ch Del (3)	80½	79¼	80½	79
55½	37	Am Bank Note (1)	42½	42	42½	41
72½	65	Am Bank Note pf (3)	71	71	71	72½
66	40	Am Brake S&F (1.60)	68	67	68	66
137½	115¾	Am Can (4¶)	127	125¼	126½	125¼
54⅞	30	Am Car & Fdry	52⅝	51¾	52	51
92½	57⅜	Am Car & F pf	89¾	89	89¾	88¾
69⅞	31	Am Chain (1b)	68⅜	608	68	68
14⅛	7½	Am Colortype	14⅜	13¾	14¼	13⅜
34⅝	20½	Am Col Alcohol	34¼	33¾	33⅞	33¾
32	16⅛	Am Crystal Sugar (½2b)	27¾	27¼	27½	27½
101	89	Am Dry Sug Ipm (6)	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
5	3½	Am Encaustic T	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
14⅜	9¾	Am European	13	13	13	..
9¾	6½	Am & For Pow	7½	7	7⅛	6⅞
51⅝	29¾	Am & For Pow pf	49⅝	47¾	48⅜	48¼
42¾	25	Am & For Pow 6	40	39½	39½	39
19¼	12	Am & For Pw 2pf	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17½
21½	10	Am Hawaiian (1)	19	19	19	19
8⅜	4⅜	Am Hide & L	6¼	5⅞	6	6
46	31⅛	Am Hide & L pf (3)	35½	35	35	34¼
50	37	Am Home Pr (2.40)	51¼	50½	51¼	50
4⅝	2⅛	Am Ice	2½	2½	2½	2⅛
24	16⅛	Am Ice pf (2)	19¼	19¼	19¼	18⅞
15⅛	9⅝	Am International	14¾	14½	14¾	14⅜
39⅜	23⅛	Am Locomotive	36⅞	36	36⅝	35⅜
107	66	Am Loco pf	104½	104½	104½	104¼
29⅞	21	Am Mach & Fy (1¶)	24⅛	23¾	24	24
15	10	Am Mach & Met (.40b)	11¼	11	11¼	11⅛
54⅞	27	Am Metal	52	51½	52	52½
14⅜	7½	Am Power & Lt	11⅛	10¾	10⅞	10⅞
74½	36⅝	Am P&L 5% pf (5)	68¼	67	67	66½
87½	43	Am P&L 6% pf (6)	80¾	79½	80¾	79
27⅜	18¾	Am Radiator (.15b)	23⅛	22½	23	22⅞
37	23¾	Am Rolling Mill (1.20¶)	36⅜	35½	36¾	35¼
39¾	36	Am Safety Razor(2)	37¼	37¼	37¼	..
28¼	18	Am Seating vtc	27⅞	27¼	27¾	26¾
45	25⅜	Am Shipbuilding (2)	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	39½
103	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (2)	101½	100¼	100¾	99½
152¾	136½	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	148	148	148	146¾
73½	57½	Am Snuff 2(3¶)	65	65	65	64½
144	133⅜	Am Snuff pf (6)	138	138	138	137
53	20½	Am Steel Fdries (1b)	52¾	51⅝	52¾	52
145½	107¾	Am Steel F pf (7)	136	136	136	136
36	24¾	Am Stores (2)	28⅜	28½	28⅝	28½
145	129	Am Sug Ref pf (7)	138	138	138	..
26⅜	20⅝	Am Sum Tobacco (1¶)	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25½
184⅜	149½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	187¼	183⅜	187¼	183⅜
102½	87	Am Tobacco (5)	98⅞	98	98⅝	98⅞
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	101	100¼	100½	100¼
150	136	Am Tobacco pf (6)	143	142⅞	142⅞	143¾
15⅝	8⅞	Am Type Fdrs	16¼	15½	16½	15¼
27¾	19⅛	Am Wat W & E (.40b)	26¼	25½	25⅝	25½
11½	7¾	Am Woolen	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	9½
70¾	52¾	Am Woolen pf (3¶)	63½	62⅜	62¾	61¾
2	¾	Am Writ Pap (h)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10	4⅛	Am Wr P pf (h)	6¼	6¼	6¼	6
7¾	3½	Am Zinc Lead&S	5⅛	5	5	4⅞
55⅝	28	Anaconda Cop (1)	53	51¾	53	51
87	35	Anaconda Wire (2¶)	86	85¾	86	85¾
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	20½	20¼	20⅜	20¼
43	9	Andes Copper	33¾	33¼	33¾	32¾
5⅜	3	A P W Paper	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
50	37	Archer Daniels (7¶)	43½	43¼	43⅜	43¼
110½	105¼	Armour Del pf (7)	109½	108¾	108½	109½
7⅜	4⅜	Armour Ill	6	5¾	5⅞	5¾
84	66¼	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	80½	80⅜	80⅝	80⅝
62⅜	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1½¶)	60	59	60	58½
18	7½	Arnold Constable (1½)	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	18¼
22⅛	8⅛	Artloom Corp	18	16¾	17⅞	16¾
70⅜	12⅝	Asso Dry Goods	27¼	26½	27¼	26½
51⅛	36	Aso Oil (.35b)	48½	46	48½	..
88½	59	Atchison T&SF (2e)	76¾	75¾	75¾	75
107	90¾	Atchison pf (5)	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	..
44¾	21⅜	Atl Coast Line	45½	43¾	45¼	43
31½	11	Atl Gulf & W f	29¾	29¾	29¾	29½
115	109	Atl Refining pf (4)	114¼	114¼	114¼	..
35⅛	26⅜	Atl Refining (1)	32⅜	31½	32⅝	31¼
79¾	48	Aviation Corp (2)	80⅛	80	80⅛	78⅛
127½	112	Atlas Powe pf (5)	129	129	129	128½
30⅛	14	Atlas Tack (¾b)	17¼	17⅛	17¼	16½
54¼	26	Auburn Auto	33½	32¼	33½	32
10⅛	5⅜	Austin Nichols	8⅞	8¼	8¾	8
16½	7½	Austin Nichols A	45¾	45	45⅝	43½
•7¾	4⅝	Aviation Corp Del	6⅝	6¾	.65⅝	6⅝

—B—

6⅞	2½	Baldwin Loco (h)	6	5⅝	5¾	5⅝
78	29½	Baldwin L pf (h)	83½	80¼	83¼	80½
26½	15⅞	Balt & Ohio	23¼	22⅜	23¼	22¼
41¼	21	Balt & Ohio pf	36⅛	35¼	36½	34¼
5⅜	2⅜	Bald Ash (h)	5½	5¼	5½	5¼
49½	41⅞	Bangor & Aroos (2½)	46	45	45	..
34¾	21	Barber Co (½b)	27⅛	25⅝	27½	25½
25¼	13¼	Barker Bros	24¼	23	24¼	23¼
20⅝	14⅛	Barnsdall A (.80)	19¾	19½	19⅝	19⅜
23¼	12¼	Barker Bros pf	12½	12½	12½	..
22¼	16¾	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	20⅞	20	20¾	20⅜
28⅜	18	Beatrice Cream (1)	27½	26¾	27	26¾
99	85	Beech-Nut Pack (4¶)	100¼	99¾	100¼	99½
16¼	13½	Beldinfi Hem (1)	14⅜	14⅛	14¼	14⅛
32⅜	21⅝	Bendix Aviation (1½b)	30½	29¾	30½	29⅞
25¼	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½¶)	23⅜	23	23	23
48	32	Best & Co (2½)	72	71⅞	71½	70¾
76⅜	45¾	Beth Steel	72¾	71⅛	72	72
19⅞	16⅛	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	19¼
129	107½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	130	129½	130	129½
60¼	23	Bigelow Sanford (1)	56½	56¼	56¼	56¾
20¾	14½	Blaw Knox (.60)	19⅜	18⅞	19⅛	19¼
32¼	18¼	Black & Decker	31	31	31	..
38½	18¼	Bloomingdale (.40b)	36¾	36	36¾	36
120	77¼	Blumenthal pf	112½	112	112½	..
31¼	16⅞	Boeing Airplane	32½	30½	32½	30⅝
63⅛	41	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	49½	48½	49½	48½
100½	80⅛	Bon Ami A (4)	95	94½	95	94½
45½	39	Bon Ami B (2½)	45⅝	45½	45⅝	45
32⅜	25⅝	Borden (1.60)	28⅞	28⅛	28¾	28¼
90	64	Borg Warner (3¶)	89¼	87½	89	86¼
11½	6	Boston & Maine	8	7⅝	7¾	7⅝
18⅞	12⅛	Bridgeport Brass (.40¶)	17⅜	16¼	17⅛	16
64⅞	43½	Briggs Mfg (1)	63¾	62	63¼	63
69	42½	Briggs & Strat (3)	51½	51½	51½	51⅝
50½	41	Bristol Myers (2¶)	47¾	47	47½	47
68¾	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (4)	56½	56¼	56¼	56⅛
106	97¾	Brooklyn M T pf (6)	105¾	105¾	105¾	..
12¼	4½	Brooklyn Queens	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
51⅞	33½	Brooklyn Q pf (3g)	38½	38½	38½	38⅛
57	44½	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	51½	51⅜	51½	51⅝
65⅝	45	Brown Shoe (3)	49½	49½	49½	..
21⅞	8⅛	Brunswick Balke	21⅜	21⅛	21¼	21
18½	8⅝	Bucyrus Erie	17½	16⅞	17⅜	16⅞
15⅞	9⅛	Budd Mfg	12⅞	12¼	12⅝	12¼
14	8⅜	Budd Wheel	11¼	11	11	11
33½	20¾	Bullard (½b)	34⅜	33½	34⅜	33¼
57¼	11½	Bulova Watch	58¾	57⅜	57⅜	57½
25	8¼	Burroughs Add (.60¶)	31¼	31	31⅜	31¼
34½	25	Bush Term (h)	7½	7	7	6⅞
9	2½	Bush Term deb (h)	31½	29	30½	28¾
32	8¼	Bush T Bldgs pf ct (h)	30¾	30	30	30¼
87	35	Butte Cop & Zinc	4¾	4½	4¾	4½
26¾	16½	Byers	23⅞	22	23⅞	21¾
84	54½	Byers pf	81	75	81	75
33¾	22	Byron Jackson (1¶)	31	30⅞	31	31

—C—

43¾	30¼	Calif Packing (1½)	43⅜	41¾	43	41½
1⅞	⅝	Callahan Z & L	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1¾
16	6	Calumet & Hecla (½b)	15	14¾	15	14½
30	20	Campbell Wy&C (1¶)	36	35⅞	36	35⅞
20¼	10⅜	Canada Dry	19	18⅝	18½	18¼
60	54	Canada South'n (3)	58	58	58	..
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	14¾	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜
64	37	Cannon Mills (2b)	65	63	65	63½
53	45¾	Capital Adm pf (3)	50½	50½	50½	..
013½	91	Car o C&O st (5)	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	..
9¾	7¼	Carriers & Gen (.20)	8	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝
186	92½	Case Thresh	164	162	163	158
143	116	Case Thresh pf (7)	138½	138½	138½	135
91	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2¶)	90½	88¼	90	88
32¼	21¾	Celanese Corp (½b)	28⅞	28	28⅝	28¾
32⅜	19	Celotex Co	32¾	31⅝	31⅝	32
86	54	Celotex Co pf (5g)	78¾	78¾	78¾	..
35¼	25⅜	Central Aguirre (1½¶)	32¼	32	32¼	32
57	35	Central RR of NJ	42¼	41¾	42¼	..
8⅜	6¾	Central Foundry	8	7¾	7⅞	7¾
11	6½	Century Ribbon	11	10¾	11	10½
74	47¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	71½	70½	71½	70½
19¼	8¼	Certain-Teed (n)	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	15¾
71	57½	Certain-Teed pf (6)	68	67	67	69
26¼	19	Champion P & P (1)	26½	25½	26⅝	25¼
106½	101	Champion P pf (6)	106½	106½	106½	..
69	22¼	Checker Cab Mfg	59½	59	59½	60
100	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	96	96	96	96¼
77¾	57	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	73¼	72	73¼	73
7¼	1¼	Chi & Ill (h)	2	1¾	1¾	..
6¾	2⅞	Chi & Ill pf (h)	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	4¾
12⅜	4	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	10⅝	10	10⅝	9⅞
33⅞	25¾	Chi Mail Order (1½¶)	33½	33¼	33½	33
2⅞	1½	Chi Mil & St P (h)	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅞
5⅛	2⅞	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	4	3¾	4	3⅝
20½	12½	Chi Pneu Tool	17⅜	17½	17½	17¾
3	1⅛	Chi R I & P (h)	2	2	2	2
8	3¼	Chi R I&P 6% (h)	5	5	5	5
8	3½	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	5¼	5	5	4⅞
32⅝	19¾	Ch iYel Cab (2)	28¾	28½	28¾	..
30¼	17¼	Chicksha Cot O	19	18¾	18¾	18⅞
12¼	7	Childs tCompany	12¾	11⅞	12⅝	11¾
50	25	Chle Copper (1)	46	45¾	46	45⅝
138¾	85½	Chrysler (12b)	136⅞	136	136¾	135¾
22¼	15¼	City Ice & Fuel (2)	23	22½	22⅝	22¼
89½	72⅝	City Ice & F pf (6½)	89¾	89½	89½	89
13½	4¾	City Stores	13½	13⅛	13⅜	12⅞
46⅛	23¾	Clark Equipment (1.20)	35¾	33¾	35⅛	34
201	47	Cluett Peabody (1)	74⅜	70	72	69¼
134	84	Cocoa Cola (2)	132¼	129	129	132½
66¾	39½	Collins & Aikman (2¶)	63¼	62½	63	62½
116½	107¼	Collins & A pf (7)	116½	114	114	116½
201	100	Colgate-Palm-P (3)	17¾	16⅞	17½	16⅜
39⅜	28¼	Colo F & Ir	3⅛	35½	36½	35½
36¼	21½	Colo & Southern	25½	22¼	24½	21½
23⅜	14	Columbia Gas (.40b)	18½	17¾	18	18¼
108¾	90½	Columbia G pf A (6)	103½	103⅛	103⅝	103
45⅝	31	Columbia Pic vtc (1¶)	38⅛	38⅛	38⅝	38½
51¼	42½	Columbia P pf (2¾)	43½	43⅛	43½	44⅜
136½	94	Columbian C vtc (4¶)	124¾	123½	124½	124¾
84⅞	44	Comm Credit (4¶)	75¼	74	75½	73¾
125	100⅛	Comm Credit pf (4¼)	125½	124	125½	..
89¼	55	Comm Inv Tr (4¶)	91¾	87½	91	87¾
131¼	97	Comm I Tr pf (4¼)	134½	134½	134½	131
24⅜	14	Comm Solvents (.60¶)	17⅞	17⅜	17⅝	17⅜
5½	2¼	Comwith & So	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
82	59¼	Comwith & S pf (3)	73¼	71½	72	70
13½	7	Conde Nast Pub	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	12¼
44½	30⅞	Congoleum Nairn (1.60)	35½	35	35¼	35
25¾	16	Congress Cigar (2b)	20	19¼	20	19
15½	8	Consol Cigar	16¾	15	16½	14¾
4⅜	2	Consol Coal vtc	3¾	3¼	3¾	3
20½	12¼	Consol Coal of vtc	19½	18¾	19½	16¾
7¼	4½	Consol Film Ind	5¼	4¾	5	5
20¼	15¼	Consol Film 1pf (2g)	18	17¾	17¾	17⅝
48⅜	27¼	Consol Ed NY (2¶)	45¾	45	45¼	45
109	102	Consol Ed NY (5)	107½	107⅜	107½	107⅝
8⅝	3⅞	Consol Laundries	8¾	8¼	8¼	8⅝
15⅞	11½	Consol Oil (.60¶)	13½	13¾	13¾	13⅜
11½	8½	Consol Rys Cu pf	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
1⅞	⅜	Consol Textile (h)	¾	¾	¾	¾
26¼	15¾	Container n (1¶)	21	20¾	20⅝	20½
34½	10⅜	Cont Baking A	34¾	33¾	33¾	33⅜
3	1⅝	Cont Baking B	3⅜	2⅞	3⅝	3
108	67¼	Cont Baking pf (8)	108½	107	108½	106½

‡1936 High	Range Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Nov. 17	Last Nov. 16
87¼	67½	Cont Can (3)	75	73½	74⅝	74
24¾	17½	Cont Dia Fibre (2)	22⅜	21¾	22	21¾
46	35½	Cont Insurance (1.20¶)	43½	43	43½	42½
4	2¼	Cont Motors	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2⅞
39	28⅛	Cont Oil (1¶)	37⅞	37¼	37½	37⅝
46	25½	Cont Steel (1)	27½	27	27	27¼
69½	55¼	Corn Exchange (3)	62¾	62	62¾	..
82½	63⅝	Corn Products (3)	74¾	74	74	74⅛
168½	158	Corn Prod pf (7)	162	162	162	162
7⅜	4	Coty	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	7⅜
37⅞	35	Cream of Wheat (2)	37⅝	37½	37⅝	37⅝
45	24	Crane Comp	45⅜	45	45	43⅝
35

Business and Industry

Huge Year-End Disbursements Boost Nation's Buying Power

Commerce and Finance

Move to Induce Reflation Spreads In Great Britain

LONDON—Half a million British signatures have been collected in support of a recently started movement for monetary reform.

The promoters of this movement include Lord Northbourne, and other politicians. The movement has adopted a petition to King Edward VIII, asking for a judicial enquiry into a state of things now widely attributed to monetary causes. This state of things is that quotas, tariffs and other restrictions calculated to raise the cost of food are in operation here at a time when experts say that a very material portion of the population is undernpurished.

Idleness Laid to Deflation

The restrictions chiefly complained of are those applicable to flour, dairy produce and meat. The restrictions have been imposed in the interests of the farmers, and the movement contends that at least some of them would have been unnecessary if it had not been for the enhancement in the burden of mortgages and other fixed charges upon land, brought about by the deflationary measures adopted by the British Government since the World War.

Mr. W. M. Wiggins, chairman, monetary policy committee of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners Associations, Ltd., at Manchester, says in a statement published Oct. 31, that 900,000 workers in the cotton and other primary industries of Great Britain are unemployed today owing to deflation. They have "suffered a 50 to 60 per cent fall in the price of their own produce since 1924, and with debts and taxes undiminished, they are now permitted by our currency control only a 5 to 8 percentage points increase in their earnings."

Currency Control Needed

Mr. Wiggins goes on to say—"A currency control which will substantially reduce the wholesale commodity value of our money is absolutely essential to remedy both the defects and the effects of currency control since 1924. . . . If the necessary inflationary measures are checked all primary producers . . . will remain acutely depressed. But with post-1924 defects adequately remedied, it is certain that the 'special' unemployed will all be required back in their old jobs to meet the greatly increased demand for the necessaries of life and for the capital equipment used in producing and transporting them."

The petition to the King indirectly supports this contention. The 500,000 signatures so far appended to it are mostly from the Midlands of England, but the movement is now extending its agitation to London.

Best Thanksgiving In Five Years Seen By Southern States

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—The South looked forward today to the best Thanksgiving in five years with the major part of a billion dollar cotton crop safely headed for market.

Ten million bales already have passed through the gins while in the fields workers are picking the rest of the crop that the Government predicts will total 12,400,000 bales.

Most important of all, the cotton has gone on a market averaging 12 cents a pound. While bigger crops have been raised in the past five years, they brought prices that ranged from the depression low of 6 cents in 1932 to approximately 11½ cents last year.

In dollars and cents at current levels the crop should bring approximately $750,000,000 for the lint and more than $250,000,000 for the seed. Payment from the Government for soil erosion operations will push the total well above a billion dollars.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 18
Blackstone Savings Bank	Nov. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Home Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Union Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Dec. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Dec. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Dec. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Nov. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Nov. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Dec. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Dec. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 15

Puzzle Corner

Answers

1. Future — past, anticipatory — belated, timely—inopportune, efficient—incompetent, energetic—passive, moderate—violent, massive—miniature, remote—adjacent, invested—divested, convex—concave.

2. Chicago says: Army, Arms, Aims, Rims, Rime, Rive, Rave, Nave, Navy. Greenlawn says: Army, Arms, Aams, Nams, Name, Nave, Navy.

3. Pearl—ear. Honey—one. Links—ink. Crate—rat. Shoes—hoe.

4. FUN with ANT on YMS (Fun With Antonyms).

FTC Charges Metal Window Corporations With Price Fixing

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission said today it had charged 19 corporations manufacturing metal window products and their trade association with maintaining a price-fixing and eliminating competition in the sale of the products.

The commission ordered a hearing for Dec. 18, at which the corporations, said by the commission to represent substantially all of the manufacturers of metal window products in the country, were directed to show cause why they should not cease practices charged to them in the complaint.

Much of the output of the corporations, the commission announced, had been sold to federal, state and municipal governments. The commission said some of the corporations organized a trade association known as the "Solid Section Steel Window Industry," but since January, 1934, it had been known as the "Metal Window Institute" with Washington headquarters.

Corporations named in the complaint were:

William Bayley Company, Springfield, Ohio; Bliss & Steel Products Corp., East Syracuse, N. Y.; Bougert & Carlough Co., Paterson, N. J.; Campbell Metal Window Corporation, Baltimore; Concrete Engineering Company, Omaha, Neb.; Crittall Manufacturing Company, Inc., Washington; Detroit Steel Products Company, Detroit; Druwhit Metal Products Company, Los Angeles; Federal Steel Sash Company, Inc., Waukesha, Wis.; Michael Flynn Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia; Hope's Windows, Inc., Jamestown, N. Y.; Kewanee Manufacturing Company, Kewanee, Ill.; Mesker Brothers Iron Company, St. Louis; Michel & Pfeffer Iron Works, Inc., San Francisco; S. H. Pomeroy Company, Inc., New York; Soule Steel Company, San Francisco; J. S. Thorn Company, Philadelphia; Truscon Steel Company, Youngstown, Ohio, and Vento Steel Sash Company, Inc., Muskegon Heights, Mich.

Largest Newspaper Advertising Since Start of Recovery

A big October advance in newspaper advertising was recorded this week in the lineage index of Editor & Publisher, weekly journal of newspapermen and advertising, it was announced.

With all classifications except financial advertising sharing in the advance, the index rose to 120.6, nearly six points higher than September's mark, and the highest point yet reached in the recovery period.

For the first time this year, newspaper advertising broke through the 1931 trend line.

National advertising was 30 per cent higher than in October, 1935, and its index standing rose to 128.1, the highest point reached by any classification.

Automotive advertising was 8.2 per cent ahead of October, 1935. Retail advertising was 13 per cent ahead, with department stores advancing more slowly than other retailers.

Classified advertising, which for several months had lead display lineage, made a substantial advance, but was surpassed by display. Classified ads in October were 16.1 per cent ahead of October, 1935.

These figures were based on actual measurement of the daily newspapers in 52 cities, as reported by Media Records, Inc.

Du Pont Declares $2 Extra Dividend

WILMINGTON, Del.—Directors of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. have declared a year-end dividend of $2 a share on the common stock. In the preceding two quarters payments of 90 cents quarterly and 70 cents extra were made. For the first three months of this year only the 90-cent quarterly dividend was paid.

The year-end payment was seen as reflecting to a considerable extent recent increased disbursements by General Motors Corp., of which du Pont owns 10,000,000 shares, or approximately 9-10th of a share for each share of its stock outstanding.

On Nov. 9 General Motors declared a dividend of $1.50 a share while in the preceding two quarters only 75 cents a share had been paid.

The du Pont dividend is payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Nov. 25.

NEW ENGLAND INDUSTRIAL

A leader in its field

Preferred stock yielding 7%

At Present Market

Write for Particulars

Hodgdon & Company

Investment Securities

10 POST OFFICE SQUARE

BOSTON, MASS.

PACKERS

of

Fresh and Dried

FRUITS

also Canned Goods

LOOK HERE:

Do you want a Confidential Sales Agent in Holland

or a

Sales-Supervisor for Europe?

Write to:

J. A. STRAUSS

P. O. Box 992

ROTTERDAM (HOLLAND)

Established in 1913

Pay Rise, Bonuses, Dividends, Swell Purchasing Power

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (AP)—From the headwaters of industrial recovery, many tributaries fed today the nation's rising stream of purchasing power, including enlarged dividends totaling nearly $40,000,000 by 25 companies and more wage boosts and Christmas bonuses.

Kennecott Copper, American Smelting & Refining, General Foods and Coca-Cola joined in pushing year-end disbursements to shareholders in a dozen big corporations the last fortnight above $200,000,000.

Many thousands of shareholders in nearly all sectors of industry were in line for extra and increased payments before Christmas.

The cotton textile industry, swept by the biggest cloth and yarn buying boom veterans have seen in years, raised wages over a broad front.

Pay-boost announcements by leading mills in the South and New England were accepted by some cotton textile men as indicating a general increase for the industry's 434,000 workers, with an annual pay roll totaling between $275,000,000 and $300,000,000 at the current rate of operations.

Many 10 P. C. Increases

Many mills announced 10 per cent increases.

Previously the autumn wage increase tide had swept over the steel, woolen and worsted, meat packing and parts of the rubber, motor and miscellaneous manufacturing industries, lifting pay rolls for more than 1,000,000 workers by upwards of $100,000,000 annually.

Bonuses by leading corporations went above $25,000,000 as General Foods, Corn Products and J. I. Case Threshing joined such companies as Chrysler and General Motors in filling the Christmas pay envelopes of thousands of workers with extra dollars.

More than 30,000 textile workers in the Carolinas were covered by a blanket pay increase announcement of four cotton mill chains.

A leading factor in the industry, the Cannon Mills, raised wages of its 16,000 employees by about $1,000,000 a year. The Cone Mills of Greensboro, 14 mills in the Marshall Field & Co. chain, and the Hampton group of Pacific Mills at Columbia, S. C., were other leaders in the movement sweeping the textile business.

The wage increasses, the broadest since the pay lifts accompanying NRA code adoption in 1933, reminded Wall Street of the enormous buying orders which have flooded textile mills in recent weeks.

Cotton mills were reported to have booked sufficient orders to keep them working near capacity on present operating schedules through the winter and perhaps longer.

Mills have been using cotton at or near a record rate for this season, textile men said.

The procession of extra, increased and resumed dividend payments, spurred by the federal surtax upon undistributed earnings, lengthened steadily.

Biggest Outflow in Years

The long list held out prospect of the biggest December outflow of dollars to shareholders since 1930 and possibly since 1929.

Trade analysists predicted it would contribute greatly toward clearing the shelves of the vast stores of merchandise bought last summer and this fall in anticipation of a big Christmas demand for goods.

An extra payment of 45 cents a share by General Foods, totaling $2,363,148, was payable Dec. 17 to 63,000 stockholders. Wage bonuses for more than 10,000 employees will mean disbursement of about $600,000.

Approximately 13,000 shareholders of Tidewater Associated Oil stood to benefit from distribution of a 70 cent dividend by Tidewater Oil Co., a subsidiary, totaling $1,446,331.

The J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis., maker of farm implements, announced a six per cent bonus for Racine and Rockford, Ill., employees "working on the active payroll Dec. 1."

In addition, the company ordered a $4 dividend on the common, the first since 1931, and paid $7.75 a share in arrears on the preferred stock.

More Wage Increases

United Aircraft Corp., Hartford, Conn., announced wage increases amounting to more than $635,000 yearly and an initial dividend of 50 cents a share on capital stock, totaling $1,043,766.

Cutler-Hammer, Inc., Chicago, tool makers, declared an extra dividend of $1 a share amounting to $750,000 for 2200 shareholders. An increase from 50 to 75 cents a share in the dividend rate by Sunshine Mining Co., a leading western silver producer, meant a payment of $1,116,615 for stockholders Dec. 15. Lake Shore Mines, Ltd., a Canadian producer, ordered an extra dividend of $1, amounting to $2,000,000 paid to 5700 shareholders.

The Corn Products Refining Co. added between $500,000 and $700,000 to Christmas bonus payments for about 4000 workers in plants at Argo, Ill.; Edgewater, N. J.; Perkin, Ill., and North Kansas City, Mo.

The General Steel Castings Corp., Granite City, Ill., maker of locomotive parts, joined the steel industry yesterday in raising wages about 10 per cent. It benefited 1100.

BLACKSTONE SAVINGS BANK

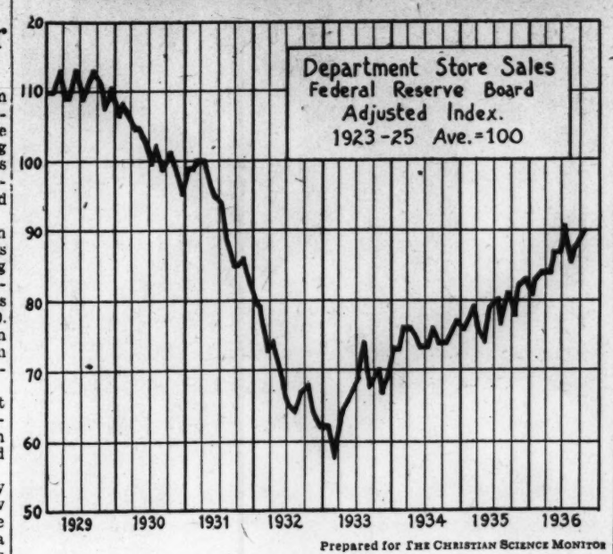
42 Washington St., Boston

Write for folder, "Banking by Mail"

BANKING BY MAIL

INTEREST BEGINS NOV. 21

Department Store Sales Show Further Increase in October



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Department stores sales in October continued the upward movement in progress since the latter part of 1934. The Federal Reserve Board adjusted data for September and October reveal gains which offset most of the sharp decline of August and carry the index to 90 per cent of the 1923-25 average, one point below the July peak.

Substantial gains over a year ago were reported in all federal reserve districts last month, according to the board, but increases were particularly noticeable in midwestern industrial areas and in the Dallas district.

News Notes—Southern Europe

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Italy Raises Wages—Wages have recently been increased in a number of important branches of Italian industry. Rates of wages in Italy are based on labor contracts between employers and employees within the framework of organization of the Fascist State, and the aim of the country's labor policy has been to maintain real wages at a stable level. The recent increases are in line with this policy, as the cost of living has been rising for some time. The rates of increase have in most cases ranged between 5 and 10 per cent. The Government is endeavoring to prevent any like rise in the cost of living.

Banking in Africa—The Bank of Rome has formally announced that it is prepared to offer its clients banking facilities in Ethiopia. The main Ethiopian branch of the bank was inaugurated at Addis Ababa at the beginning of last month, and it is planned within a short time to open branches at Harrar and Dessie. In addition to the Ethiopian branches a branch bank will be opened at Assab, the seaport of Eritrea. The establishment of these African branches by the Bank of Rome will carry into effect the mission confided to the bank to form a banking chain to serve the new colonial empire.

Gasoline From Coal—Being almost entirely dependent upon foreign countries for petroleum products, Italy is actively promoting the production of gasoline by the hydrogenation process. It has been decreed that firms treating crude petroleum, lignite and other national coals, asphalt and bituminous rock by hydrogenation may import machinery and materials duty free. Such plants are not subject to the turnover tax and will be exempt from paying income taxes on industrial earnings for a period of 10 years from the beginning of operations.

Canning Industry—The position of Italy's canning industry in foreign markets is expected to be materially improved as a result of the devaluation of the lira. At the present time, however, considerable confusion exists in respect to price quotations. The majority of Italian canners are standing pat on contract prices fixed in terms of foreign currency several months ago. American importers have requested a substantial reduction from contract prices and it is believed there have been cancellations of orders in a number of instances. Local canners are rather reluctant to talk definitely about actual quotations, although it is reported that some new orders have been accepted at appreciably lowered prices.

Greek Imports—Imports into Greece from the United States during the current year have registered a noteworthy gain as compared with 1935, while Greek exports to the American market have shown an almost identical loss. During the first eight months of 1936, Greek imports from the United States were valued at $5,465,000, an increase of 45 per cent compared with the like period of 1935. Exports from Greece to the United States in the 1936 period were valued at $2,740,000, a decline of 47 per cent as against 1935.

Olive Oil Exports—Exports of olive oil from Greece have been sharply curtailed during the current year. Shipments abroad of olive oil from Greece in the first five months of 1936 amounted to only 2708 metric tons, valued at about $834,600, compared with 5469 tons, valued at $1,410,660 in the like period of last year.

Paper Industry—Greece's paper industry has made steady progress despite the fact that practically all of its raw materials must be imported. Production of cardboard and writing and wrapping paper in 1935 was estimated at between 21,000 and 23,000 metric tons, representing a substantial increase over the preceding year. During the last 10 years, there has been a strong tendency in the Greek paper industry to concentrate production in three large mills having modern equipment.

Spanish Quicksilver—International trade in quicksilver has been considerably disturbed during the past year first by Italy's dispute with Ethiopia and more recently by the Spanish civil disturbance, the latter event causing New York quotations to advance more than 20 per cent. Spain and Italy, particularly the former, are the world's largest producers of quicksilver though considerable quantities are mined elsewhere.

Electricity Consumption—The Spanish electrical industry is conducting a campaign to increase both industrial and domestic consumption of electric power. The various private electrical producing companies are endeavoring to reach a satisfactory agreement whereby a marked reduction in the price of current for domestic heating and cooking will be applied.

Switzerland Cuts Duties—a decree of the Swiss Federal Council has abolished or reduced import duties on 18 classes of foodstuffs. Of interest to the United States are the exemption from duty on apples, pears, and prunes, and the reduction in duty from 40 francs to 10 francs per 100 kilos on dried apricots.

Portugal's Glass—Portugal is taking steps to modernize the local glass-manufacturing industry. A recent Government decree provided that the present hand-labor establishments producing glass should amalgamate in one organization. It is the purpose of the Government to financially assist the new organization in purchasing machinery and equipment.

Bulgaria Exports Lard—Production of lard for export purposes has recently developed in Bulgaria. The possibilities for the development of this industry was evidenced some years ago by the negotiations for a so-called swine concession by a British concern. The first lard exports of any importance were made in 1935, the quantity exported amounting to about 1200 tons valued at $408,000. The expectations are that by the end of the year lard exports will approximate 3000 tons, valued at about $1,200,000.

New Balkan Bank—The establishment of a new Balkan bank under German influence is reported in Athens. It is stated locally that the new institution will be capitalized at about $40,000,000 and will locate its head office in Belgrade, with branches in Athens, Istanbul, Bucharest and Sofia.

Authorizes Employees Stock

NEW YORK—United Air Lines directors have authorized the setting aside of 50,000 common shares for purchase by employees on a salary-seniority basis at $11 a share on Jan. 4, next. The shares are selling on the New York Stock Exchange around $15 a share.

Universal Pictures Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Universal Pictures Company, Inc., motion picture producer, in a report for 39 weeks ended Aug. 1 showed consolidated net loss of $812,474. For the 39 weeks ended July 27, 1935, indicated net loss was $735,756.

Buying of Cotton Cloth Continues Heavy Past Week

Weekly Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Another burst of buying activity in primary cotton gray goods markets during the past week carried prices on most of the standard constructions to new peaks for the year, and placed the market virtually on a par with the peak prices seen in 1929 and never touched since that time, until now.

That the new advances have not interfered seriously with trading volume can be seen readily, when it is stated that total sales for the week in print cloth yarn goods soared to 90,000,000 or 100,000,000 yards, which is equivalent to at least three weeks output from the looms. Of course this adds substantially to the backlog of unfilled orders on mill books and places many plants in a sold up condition for four to six months. The unfilled orders now total in the aggregate more yards than the entire industry could turn out if it ran at full capacity for four months.

All Sections Active

The strong demand for goods has filtered through every section of the primary cotton goods markets, and it has now become a matter of deliveries, rather than of price. In fact, the prices vary sharply according to the delivery dates, with the near-by goods bringing premiums of half a cent to a full cent a yard over the quotations for distant shipments. In an active trading period, such as the past week, with each month's deliveries quoted at a different price, and all of them changing substantially during each trading day, it became very difficult for buyers to keep up with the market changes and each sale, almost, entailed a new canvass of the market.

On standard 39-inch four-yard 80 squares, for instance, the spot price was 10½ cents, but with the exhaustion of the spot offerings, 10½ cents became the quotation for November-December deliveries, and finally for December alone. January deliveries were moving at 10¼ cents and February at 10 cents flat.

Very active demand for carded broadcloths was reported which was made all the more hectic by the government coming into the market for large quantities of this type of goods. At first the trading centered chiefly on 100x60s which advanced sharply and sold up to 10¼ cents for November-December goods but could be had for distant deliveries as low as 9½ cents, making a differential of ¾ of a cent between nearby and distant deliveries.

Large quantities of tobacco cloths were sold at 40 cents a pound and there were reports of an impending further advance. Sheetings also were very active at advancing prices and many mills were unable to take business because they could not make the deliveries wanted.

On the heavier types of goods the buying became more active when buyers found mills could not promise nearby deliveries. Three and four leaf twills were getting scarce and hard to buy because many looms formerly on twills have recently been switched to print cloths owing to the larger poundage price available on print cloths.

Fancy Goods Active

In the fancy goods section, there was increased activity as buyers covered their spring and summer needs, and paid sharply higher prices to do so.

Fine combed yarn fabrics this week got in step with the higher price movement in greater degree than previously. Active trading in combed lawns pushed prices for this type of goods into new high ground and buyers of these constructions, such as nine yard 76x72s, 8.50 yard 88x80s, and similar standard lawn constructions hastened to cover their spring needs before prices are boosted still higher, as seemed inevitable.

Combed broadcloths advanced a half to three quarters of a cent for the week on very heavy trading, while voiles, dimities and marquisettes were engaged for 1937 delivery at price an eighth to three eighths higher than a week or two ago.

Finished goods too began to reflect the upward surge of prices and quotations on standard numbers were advanced on heavy trading. Percales were moved up a cent a yard on some types, cretonnes were raised a quarter of a cent a yard on 5.50s and as much as 2 cents a yard higher on the better grade of printcloth cretonnes. Bleached goods were advanced moderately and sold actively for the week, while flannels were opened at higher levels. All domestics were higher, including sheets and pillow cases on which discounts were shortened.

December Maturities Total $43,962,740

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—December corporate bond maturities will total $43,962,740, according to the Standard Statistics Company.

The number of bonds and notes making up the total is 123 of which 13 amount to $1,000,000 or more as follows:

	Dec. 1
Ajax Rubber Co., Inc., 1st 8s	$1,324,400
Citzs. Tel. Co. (Now Mich. Bell Tel. Co.) 1st 5s	1,020,300
Consumers Gas Co. (Chic.) 1st 5s	4,194,000
Cuba R. R. Co. 1st & Ref. "A" 7½s	3,285,000
Cuba R. R. Co. 1st & Ref. "B" 6s	1,012,900
Gotham Silk Hosiery 6s	3,017,500
Hood Rubber Co. 7s	2,502,000
National Pole & Treating Co. Notes, 6%	1,770,020
New York Evening Journal 1st Serial 6½s	1,000,000
Penna. R. R. Eq. "G" 2½s	1,228,000
Southern Pacific Co. Eq. Tr. "F" 5s	2,100,000
2650 Broadway (Walter Arms) (N. Y.) Ser. 5½s	1,840,000
Universal Pipe & Rad. Co. 6s	1,004,420

November maturities amounted to $24,579,800 and the 143 issues and portions of issues falling due in January total $125,668,000.

Farm Exports Value Drops; Imports Rise In Fiscal Quarter

WASHINGTON (AP)—A decline in the value of farm products exported by this country in the first quarter of the current fiscal year and an increase in agricultural imports for the same period compared with 1935 were reported by the Agricultural Department.

For the July through September period this year the value of all agricultural exports was placed at $152,635,000, as against $158,613,000 for the same months in 1935.

Imports of all agricultural products for the June-September period were valued at $322,796,000 as against $286,236,000.

Of these imports "competitive farm products" were valued at $154,839,000 the first quarter of the present fiscal year as against $145,144,000 in 1935.

While value of farm products exports declined, sales of other goods were large enough to bring the export total to $569,209,000, well above the 1935 total of $533,588,000.

Total imports for the quarter this year of $615,043,000 also were above the same three months last year, when they were valued at $522,161,000.

Cotton exports valued at $60,$25,000 for June-September this year and $66,253,000 in 1935, and tobacco valued at $32,700,000 this season and $36,860,000 last, comprised the bulk of this country's sales to the world in farm products both years.

Volume of exports for this September showed a "marked rise," the department said, reaching 63 per cent of prewar levels, the highest index for any month this year and also above September the last two years.

Cotton rose to 79 per cent of prewar volume with tobacco at 134 per cent. Fruit export volume was below August and last September, but still 327 per cent of prewar volume.

New Financing Has Substantial Gain In Nov. 12 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Resumption of financing following the election brought a sharp increase in new security issues in the week ended Nov. 12, a compilation showed.

New securities rose to $63,579,509 from $6,534,520 in the previous week, a survey by Poor's Publishing Company disclosed. In the like week last year new issues totaled $43,826,300.

Municipal obligations totaled $17,264,509, compared with $2,573,000 a week ago and $6,894,800 in the corresponding week of 1935.

Industrial bonds totaled $25,000,000, compared with $360,000 in the preceding week and $5,500,000 in the like week a year ago.

Public utility loans were $10,067,000, compared with $29,500,000 in the like week last year. In the week ended Nov. 5, none were issued.

Railroad liens totaled $4,624,000. None came to market in the previous week nor in the like week last year.

Stock financing dropped to $1,270,000 in the latest week from $3,192,500 the week before, and compared with $521,000 in the corresponding week of 1935.

Miscellaneous securities increased to $5,354,000 from $409,020 a week ago, and compared with $1,410,000 in the like week last year.

Mining in Quebec Is Progressing Rapidly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Within 10 years the value of the production of all mines of the Province of Quebec will have reached $100,000,000 was the prediction of an official of the new Ministry of Mines department.

This prediction seems probable owing to the developments which Hon. O. Gagnon, Minister of Mines, will undertake immediately in the regions of Temiskaming, Gaspe, Abitibi, and Chibougamau, in concurrence with the Minister of Roads, Hon. F. J. Leduc.

Orders have been given to start the construction of highways from Lake St. John to Chibougamau Lake, with the hope that within a few years it would be possible to obtain a railway service. Roads have also been ordered constructed in the Temiskaming area.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has also started work on the rail line from Maniwaki to Senneterre, passing through Val d'Or. Later, it is understood that the Canadian National Railways will continue the line up to Rouyn, if not to Chibougamau.

It is believed that the mining production in the Province of Quebec this year would be $40,000,000, and it is expected to reach $50,000,000 in 1937.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

Philadelphia's Degas Show

By **Dorothy Grafly**

Philadelphia

BEHIND the comprehensive exhibition of 101 paintings, drawings, prints and sculpture by Edgar Degas, now on view at the Philadelphia Museum of Art, is the story of a life strangely intertwined with Europe and America.

From the Louvre in Paris come three paintings and five drawings; while the Louvre's own Degas exhibition, scheduled for early January, has been postponed to the end of the month to permit the courtesy of an interchange of paintings; for no comprehensive showing of Degas's works is possible without recourse to American museums and private collections.

More than any other master of his day in France, Degas was personally associated with America. His mother was a native of New Orleans. His uncle, Michel Masson, and his two brothers, René and Achille de Gas (Edgar was the only member of the family to write the name as one word) lived for years as cotton merchants in the great southern seaport. In their business house, in 1873, Degas painted one of his most important canvases, "Cotton Market in New Orleans," which is being shown for the first time in this country, having been acquired in 1878 for $200 by the Museum in Pau, whence it now returns for exhibition in the land of its origin.

* * *

Culled from museums and private collections in Europe and America, the Degas exhibition presents that master's work as it sweeps from eclectic beginnings in such an ambitious but imitative canvas as "the Daughter of Jephtha," from the Smith College art museum, to the turn of the century when the painter, having passed through the rich middle period of individual creative endeavor, entered a less well-charted realm later peopled by such personalities as Cézanne and Picasso.

Americans who know Degas only as a painter of ballet dancers and jockeys will find their knowledge greatly supplemented by the display of many canvases from the early and late periods of the master's career. In both these periods American collections are somewhat deficient.

The story of a man's creative fluidity is eloquently traced by contrasting the study of an Italian beggar woman, painted in Rome in 1857, or the 1855 self-portrait in sanguine, reminiscent of Holbein, with the startling composition in reds, "La Coiffure," one of the latest of the oils.

Influenced in his early development by the great Italians, and in his exquisite draughtsmanship by his French master Ingres, Degas progressed to a scintillant color quality and a realization of form that were entirely his own, and that expressed themselves best in the shimmer of ballet skirts and the flooding of light through rehearsal windows. Yet this aspect of his art is paralleled and equaled by a different type of subject matter—studies of laundresses at work in the steam-filled, color-dripping atmosphere, and of milliners whose concoctions Degas compares through brilliance of painting with gay bouquets.

* * *

It is in the ballet compositions that one is most aware of the artist's compositional daring—his interest in body angles, in the sharp, bold horizontal slash of a falling stage curtain, the curve of a proscenium box topped by the color accent of spectator's head, or the strong contrast of black and white orchestra against fluffy pink of ballet skirts.

Movement is the keynote of much that Degas produced—the swift movement of dancing bodies, the slower tempo of laundresses with great baskets on swinging hips; of muscles stretched in a yawn, or in pressure on an iron; the movement of nude bodies dripping from the bath.

Degas brought to many of his compositions a sense of incompletion, of emphasis upon the part and extension of interest beyond the confines of the canvas, found predominantly in modern camera studies.

The rich early period reveals in the daring composition of "The Orchestra" this then revolutionary attitude toward design; while, in "Head of a Woman" one is made aware of subtle round modeling of forms. In a Degas characterization every part belongs to every other part.

In the early works, also, one is conscious of a Manet influence. Thus we have "Portrait of Mlle. Dihou" a fine, simple handling of a woman seated at her piano. Mlle. Dihou, music teacher and pianist, was a friend of the painter's youth. Her portrait, "The Orchestra" and "Head of a Woman" hung in her crowded little Victorian room in Montmartre when they were purchased some years ago by the Louvre.

It is a far cry from that Victorian environment, legitimate setting for the Degas canvases of the '60's, '70's and '80's, to the bold experiments of the last years, with their massed rather than scintillant color, their strong rather than delicate drawing. Yet it is the history of change that overtook art in the short space of 25 years. Degas lived through that change, and unlike many a lesser personality, he did not remain static while the world about him moved on. From first to last he kept his art and his impressions fluid.

His interest, however, did not lie in the stress of political or social upheavals. He painted the members of his family; his friends, milliners, laundresses, jockeys, ballet dancers, and about them all clings a universatility of appeal that defies period.

A magnificent draughtsman, stemming from the Greeks in his treatment of drapery, from Ingres and the Italian masters in handling of line, Degas was equally absorbed in the potrayal of form. Except for some of the works in the late period, such as the startlingly red "La Coiffure," he reveals himself as much sculptor as painter. While he chose to express himself in color, he brings to figure composition conviction of tri-dimensional form, and in one instance, at least, produced a near life-size figure of a dancer, modeled in the round, with adjuncts of real ballet skirt and hair ribbon. This emphasis upon the literal carries into a later period the trend of "Cotton Market in New Orleans."

Courtesy of the Pennsylvania Museum of Art, Philadelphia

"Woman Ironing," by Degas

Surprises and Contrasts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

IN THE city of surprises and contrasts, the zest of the unpredictable keeps dance events in the realm of adventure. That is, to the occasional visitor. The experienced citizenry, knowing what to expect, is selective, and so provides entirely different audiences for different types of programs.

The Guild Theater on Nov. 8 was the scene of two such contrasted factions, in both performance and consequent audience attendance. In the afternoon, Marga Waldron presented a solo program of ballet divertissements to a large and friendly audience who relished everything she did. In the evening, a goodly host of admirers watched Tamiris and her group go through their more modern paces, with evident approval. To the detached observer, the right wing and the left wing of the dance, at their extremest, were set in interesting opposition.

The surprise in Miss Waldron's recital was that of seeing a number of ballet and character dances, interspersed with musical interludes—a program suitable for touring or for presenting to women's clubs, set forth in the sophisticated precincts of the Guild Theater.

* * *

Miss Waldron does deftly everything she undertakes. Her feet are especially smart and precise. They never fumble. Her *port de bras* is adequate to the tradition she follows. Her costumes are pleasing in the traditional style. Correctness rather than eloquence marks her work

Two new dances, "Southern Belle, 1870," to southern melodies, and "Western Girl, 1900," to cowboy tunes, together with "Pioneer Maid, 1849," to American folk songs, and "Broadway, 1935" to Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue," convey her idea of American contemporaneity. These, with piano selections by Eleanor Mangum and a trio playing Fritz Kreisler's "Liebeslied," occupied the latter half of the program.

In the first half, Miss Waldron did a Chopin number, a Russian folk piece, another new dance, "Suttee," derived from the lore of India, and a gypsy dance. As has been said before, it is very hard to take a nice girl seriously as a gypsy, or any of the wild, abandoned or over-emotional creatures of life or legend. At the close of the progam Miss Waldron rewarded the enthusiastic plauditors with an encore—"The Swan."

Miss Waldron has recently returned from a European tour, where she received glowing notices in the press. She has formerly appeared in vaudeville and musical comedy, and what she has to offer seems more adaptable to the theater than to the concert stage.

* * *

Tamiris is another story. An ebullient dancer, well known to New York, who has gone through many phases in her dancing life, beginning in the corps de ballet of the Metropolitan Opera Company and working through a variety of stage experiences—having toured South America and Europe—to her individual conception of modernism, now she seeks from a mature outlook to make the dance expressive of the social consciousness.

A little militantly she does this in her newest long composition, "Momentum," which interests rather for its ideology than for its choreography. Themes are stated and subsequently interwoven. The group moves drearily, sometimes repetitiously, as the "Unemployed." They carry long spikes, the meaning of which is less clear than the somberness of their attire, with the glimpse of red in the facing. "SH!—SH!—" is effectively introduced as a solo. One gathers it is the voice of the comfortable trying to hush the disturbing clamor of those who are not. The cruelties of "Legion" and "Night Riders" are easily understood. Tamiris in a frenetic solo, "Diversion," seems to depict false gayety in the midst of despair. The final theme, "Disclosure," by the group in gas masks, baldly hints at war—or possibly revolution. The musical background, consisting largely of percussion and sound effects, is credited to Herbert Haufreucht. All this, viewed as a recognizable danced problem of the masses, is impressive. As group movement, it has lapses.

After the intermission, Tamiris in two solos, "Dance of Escape" and "Flight," commented on mental attitudes. In these and her solo, "Middle Ground," which might be taken as a portrait of a parlor pink, she employs draperies, which hark back to Denishawn, in a modern manner. A certain flamboyance in the swirl which unites them with the dance pattern indicates a deeper motivation behind them. A black satin cape was brilliantly used in her encore, "Impressions of the Bull Ring."

At this concert, the audience, of a completely different constituency from that of the afternoon, waxed equally eager in applause.

Surprise there was, too, for the casual reviewer, the week before, when at the Metropolitan Opera House, the De Basil Ballet Russe revived "L'Après-Midi d'un Faune" for the first time here in 20 years. A deliberately sensational performance of the Faune by David Lichine was limply received by an overflowing house that had just lavished clapter and cheers on Massine's "Symphonie Fantastique." New Yorkers are a hardened race. They appeared to be less shocked than indifferent. There was nothing in the production to command respect. The costumes of the nymphs were fubby; the entire presentation tawdry and in execrable taste. It is reported that in later performances the more objectionable features were eliminated.

MARGARET LLOYD

The French Invasion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

NO ONE can complain these days that foreign artists are being neglected by the galleries. Least of all is this true of the French, who are having a veritable field day, with show after show of the moderns tumbling one after another. No doubt the biggest flurry has been occasioned by the two Picasso shows — one a general retrospective at the Valentine Gallery's new quarters in Fifty-seventh street, the other at the Jacques Seligmann Gallery, consisting of paintings of Picasso's "Blue" and "Rose" periods. Putting these two attractions side by side, one has an excellent basis for comparison of two significant phases of the accredited leader of the modern school.

The early work at Seligmann's is honest, searching and vital. Scarcely out of his 'teens when he began his "Blue" pictures, Picasso already had learned to draw with that easy assurance which has manifested itself all through his career. The pictures are at first weighty, and the painting went a trifle sluggishly at times, but what he did achieve right from the start was substantial form. With that, in his Montmartre types, his mendicants, his traveling acrobats and nudes, there is a note of wistfulness, almost pity, at times as though the people he saw and painted touched some hidden spring of sympathy in him.

The "Rose" pictures follow more obviously upon the artist's studies of early frescoes. They are more sensitive in both drawing and color, more delicate as they are, also, more freely improvised on the canvas, with color even in the oils taking on the quality of wash. And all through this show, in the splendidly modeled seated figure of a woman, "Elégie," in the striking "Lady with a Fan," and in the "Blue Boy," recording the transition from a vigorous to a more delicately modulated approach, one is aware of Picasso's individual traits as a painter.

The Valentine Gallery, however, while it illustrates the work of Picasso's several developments, puts greatest stress on his abstract work. One may see, in a "Paysage à Ceret," of 1911, the process through which he promulgated his theory of cubism—a tight, concentrated, dull-colored essay on the science of form in painting. And one may also see how this theory blossoms with a greater decorative intention in his recent paintings, of which the large "Jeune Fille au Mirroir" and the "Femme Tenant un Livre" are salient examples on display. The drawings, and several small studies of Picasso's neo-classical phase have proved themselves worthy of the public's admiration. But one is made chiefly aware of the abrupt shifts and changes which the art of this extremely clever and gifted painter has undergone, and how difficult it is to reconcile his many manifestations to the fulfillment of any final aim and purpose.

The Cezannes at the Bignon Gallery throw some new light on the painter, but it is chiefly a personal one, associated with such documents as his large, drab and unprepossessing portrait of his initial sponsor, M. Vollard. With the latter here in America for the first time, additional glamour is lent to the occasion. Certainly Cezanne was not sure of himself when he painted the Vollard, working on it some dozens of times, and ending with the wistful remark that he was not displeased with the shirt front. One of the several versions of the famous "L'Estaque" is there, however, to prove the sureness of his aim, and the originality of his achievements in landscape painting.

It is to the Brummer Gallery, however, that credit must go for making the most of an opportunity. In giving a retrospective exhibition of André Derain, it has sidetracked his early Fauve pictures and most of his recent portraits. Both present obstacles in the way of fullest appreciation of his capacities for painting. There is little of the wildness of the former work, as there is small evidence of his recently arrived-at upperficiality, in the paintings selected for the show, which consists of 40 oils, eight of which are American loans. Moreover, it makes a point of his early traditional leanings, bringing out an amusing document in his "Au Bal de Suresnes," and showing his then fundamental sympathy for Manet, and the broad, painterly style.

Of Derain's individual taste for color, there is every evidence in the exhibition. His favorite browns and blacks, smoothly brushed and tastefully related, appear attractively in numerous still-life studies, small figures and portraits. His painting, too, in such widely separated works as "The Kitchen Table," one of the earliest shown, and in the charming "Young Girl With Chair" is sound and fluent. Among the important loans is the "Still-Life" which won first prize in the Carnegie International Exhibition of 1928, which is lent by the institute.

The latest to open of the French shows (though not the last in immediate prospect) is "Chardin and the Modern Still-Life" at the Marie Harriman Gallery, where seven Chardin still-life pieces are being featured in a small group, along with four Cézannes, four Derains and three Manets, all in the same subjective category. Chardin, who lived from 1699 to 1779, and who is held in high regard by very nearly all ranks today, much as Goya and El Greco are among the old masters, is considered the precursor of modern still-life painting. His works are rare, too rare to be easily obtained in America for a loan exhibition, and the Harriman show is fortunate in having one of his first-rate canvases, "The Hare," lent by René Gimpel of Paris.

The accompanying pictures have been held down to small proportions, in keeping with the Chardins. Thus they all make a comparatively harmonious grouping, with Manet in his richest colors preserving closest contact with the style of the eighteenth-century master. J. C. B.

Orchestral Affairs in New York

By **Pitts Sanborn**

New York

FOR the first time this season Leopold Stokowski appeared in New York when the Philadelphia Orchestra revisited Carnegie Hall on the evening of Nov. 10. In his old conductorial position he regaled a capacity house with an all-Russian program. The composers drawn on were Moussorgsky, Tchaikovsky and Rachmaninoff. But with a difference. For the arranging hand of the conductor had had its way with two of the numbers.

Mr. Stokowski's ability as a transcriber for orchestra of organ works by Bach was gratefully recognized long ago. Lately he has begun to look to other composers. On this occasion Moussorgsky was the subject of his attention, for Mr. Stokowski set before us a series of excerpts from "Boris Godounoff" as "freely transcribed" by himself.

* * *

This "synthesis" made an effective concert piece. Enthusiasts have even likened it to a symphony—the earlier part of the score, ending with the tumultuous jubilation of the Coronation scene, as first movement; Varlaam's story of the siege of Kazan as scherzo; the Simpleton singing in the snow as slow movement, and the finale (in the order ordinarily employed at the opera house) as a mighty conclusion.

The Tchaikovsky set before us comprised another free transcription for orchestra by the evening's conductor, being the song "Solitude" and the untranscribed overture-fantasy "Romeo and Juliet." The song the transcriber has expanded into a brief tone-poem. Again the performances can be warmly praised, and the song in its new guise is altogether agreeable; still, the anti-climax after the "synthesis" from "Boris" was inevitable.

The rest of the concert was given over to the new Rachmaninoff Symphony (No. 3, in A minor), which had had its world premiere only five days before in Philadelphia. This work, completed only last summer, is its composer's first essay at a symphony in nearly 30 years. As such it represents his mature command of the form and of the orchestra. But what it really has to communicate is another matter.

One listener, at any rate, missed the focal point, so to say. There were engagingly lyrical elements, elements of a wry humor, elements of stern and forbidding seriousness. Yet how did they all hang together? What unity did these disparate factors achieve? Conflict there was obviously, but a comprehensible picture of its outcome was harder to detect. Perhaps repeated hearings will yield the secret. In any event, the symphony, at its debut in New York, was played magnificently.

* * *

On the 12th John Barbirolli offered in Carnegie Hall his second Thursday evening program with the Philharmonic-Symphony. This time Beethoven and Wagner had their turn—one-half of the program allotted to each. There was a soloist to add interest to the occasion—Marjorie Lawrence, the young Australian soprano of the Metropolitan Opera House, who was heard in Leonore's "Abscheulicher!" from "Fidelio" and the greater part of Brünnhilde's Immolation scene from Götterdämmerung."

Mr. Barbirolli's intense earnestness, concentrated vigor and vitalizing drive served him throughout the evening—at times even a little too devotedly, for he was all too ready in his enthusiasm to take fast movements a bit faster than anybody ought to. In the Beethoven he was best in the movements that were not fast. The symphony was the Second and there he led most creditably the introductory Adagio and the luxuriantly beautiful Larghetto. The "Fidelio" Overture was less fortunate, nor did Miss Lawrence, for her part, surmount the difficulties of her exorbitantly exacting solo, intrdouced between overture and sympohny

The Wagner was another "synthesis," though, naturally, not a transcription It consisted of part of the prologue, the "Rhine Journey," the Trauermusik and the finale. Here were boundless energy in the conducting and some excellent playing by the orchestra, but a feverish solicitude that defeated itself in the search for both breadth and power and much too much noise at the expense of tone.

The most satisfactory part of the performance came in the Immolation scene. And there Miss Lawrence sang Brünnhilde's music with noble exaltation and a reckless outpouring of fresh and splendid tone.

The WPA Show in Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, D. C.

MUCH has taken place since the first exhibition of work produced under the Works Progress Administration Art Project was set forth in the Phillips Memorial Gallery last June. Many more paintings have been made, as well as prints and sculpture; as the months have passed, the vast program of art activity has been extended to reach all parts of the United States. Under the title, "New Horizons in Art," an exhibition of 400 works, chosen from the more than 3000 available, was held in the Museum of Modern Art, New York, in October, and now a cross-section of this exhibition has been placed on view in the United States National Museum, Washington, continuing to Nov. 30.

In this current exhibition are to be seen paintings in oil and water color, prints, sculpture in stone and wood, designs for mural paintings, paintings by school children under instruction and illustrations for an Index of American Design. Presumably the exhibits have been selected as representative. Again the term "New Horizons in American Art" is used as descriptive.

As in the Museum of Modern Art, the emphasis here is placed on mural painting, models being used to give an impression of finished works in actual environment. There are also process photographs, and a case exhibit of tools and materials. An enormous amount of wall space is being covered by these zealous painters, in schools, public libraries and other institutions, all over the United States, and once in place they cannot readily be removed; in fact those in fresco are all but indestructible. In some instances the artists have had previous training and experience, but in most cases it is a first adventure.

The subjects chosen are elaborate and of the present day—the painters seem more concerned with reporting than interpreting. There is some very good drawing but very little pleasing color—color that "sings"—and next to no concern for decorative effect or architectural significance. The interest aroused by such paintings is soon exhausted and their tendency is to create an atmosphere of restlessness rather than contemplative repose. And yet it is obvious that in the painting of murals the painters on the Art Project rolls have made their largest and best contribution.

The oil paintings and water colors are strong and vivid but crude—paintings which would scarcely pass the jury for a professional exhibition or find lodgment in a museum collection. Out of 3000 there might, it would be supposed, be a few such. It is interesting to know that the majority of the painters employed by the Art Project, and represented in this exhibition, are under 30, and to note that by far the greater number of these have names of foreign origin. The print section alone comprises what may be termed mature work—work produced, it is found, by print makers of real distinction who because of the present low print market have been glad to accept a living wage.

An interesting section of this exhibition is that given over to illustrative work done for the Index of American Design, wherein are seen skillful and accurate copies of textiles and embroideries by early American craftsmen.

What is most missed in this collection is any apparent desire on the part of the artists to discover or manifest beauty. It is the mechanical and the ugly, the mundane and the earth-bound which seem chiefly to have engaged attention. There is realism, but little apparent aspiration. The exceptions are, perhaps, paintings made for children, or by children, and sculpture in wood primitive in manner, by an erstwhile teamster of New Mexico, in the style of the ancient santos.

That an enormous amount of effort has gone into this work, that it has given employment to many who were out of work and in need, that it has been done with enthusiasm and sincerity, there is no doubt, but the good resulting would seem to be personal and immediate rather than of the future. The freshness and vision of youth are conspicuously absent, and more is the pity. L. M.

Sources of Audience Interest

By **L. A. Sloper**

WHAT it is that makes a show go big is a question that has often puzzled men of the theater as well as scribes. Sometimes the answer is obvious: plot, names, acting, direction, what not. At other times none of these factors seems to account for a success.

Take two plays recently presented to the public of New York or Boston. For one, the new Shubert revue, "The Show Is On," now in the last week of its tryout at the Shubert Theater in Boston. When you know that it has been, like "At Home Abroad," its predecessor, "conceived, staged and designed by Vincente Minelli," and that it stars Beatrice Lillie and Bert Lahr and features Reginald Gardiner, Mitzi Mayfair and Paul Haakon, you may say that it is needless to go further to understand why this show is selling out.

Yet there is still something puzzling about this success, for in spite of all these names, all the money spent, all the beauty of settings and costumes, the show is by no means consistently entertaining. Miss Lillie's sly wit is well displayed when she impersonates the treasurer of the Geeld Theater, or in a few lines of "The Reading of the Play;" but her principal number depends largely for its effect upon the use of a crane which swings her, seated on a crescent moon, out over the audience.

Mr. Lahr has one number, "Song of the Woodman," which is not only the best thing in the show but the best parody of the virile baritone that I remember seeing. But this is due to Mr. Lahr; neither the music nor the words of the song hold any interest in themselves. And Mr. Lahr's material elsewhere is poor stuff,, except for what he can make of it.

* * *

Mr. Gardiner is one of the chief "finds" of last season. His main contributions to the present show are an amusing burlesque of the conducting of Mr. Stokowski and a brilliant caricature of John Gielgud's Hamlet. Otherwise he assists in the sketches and repeats from "At Home Abroad" his clever impersonations of furniture, wall paper and trains.

Mr. Haakon is the star of one excellent ballet-pantomime, "Tragedian," burlesquing the old-time barnstormers, and of another called Casanova, which is of small content as to book, pantomime, music or choregraphy. He is assisted by Evelyn Thawl, who displays considerable promise. Miss Mayfair is pleasing of aspect and expert of execution in her acrobatic dance numbers.

Mr. Minelli has upheld his own standards as to opulence of color in settings and costumes.

But all this, you see, scarcely tots up to three hours of entertainment. And the rest of the period contains some pretty dull moments. The music is undistinguished, there are no good voices, the dancing, with the exceptions mentioned, is ordinary and the book is remarkably uninteresting. And yet the public flocks to the show.

Of course there is a tradition for Shubert musicals. Apart from a few stars, there must be pretty girls, spectacular effects, eccentric dancing, sentimental songs and shady jokes. But cannot there be a modification of tradition? Must eccentric dancers be required to sing? Must torch singers go on forever? Must there always be double entendre? Perhaps; but I have noticed that audiences often are obviously enduring some of these things in order to enjoy the really amusing interludes.

* * *

Another problem is posed by "Stage Door," the comedy by George S. Kaufman and Edna Ferber which is now crowding the Music Box in New York. Here is an unexpected hit. The piece, as already reported in these columns, relates the joys and sorrows of a girls' theatrical boarding house in New York. The chief actress is Margaret Sullavan, lately of the movies, who depends upon an attractive personality and a throaty voice. The play is amusing in a mild way and the acting is good enough. After long and laborious thought, I have concluded that what makes it go is the pace of the direction. This has happened before. If you make your points fast enough no one has time to be bored. It is the method of farce applied to comedy.

Comedy for Comedy's Sake

By **Arthur Pollock**

New York

SO FAR, this has not been a gratifying season in the theaters of New York. Last winter brought so many pleasing plays that the theater seemed to be itself again, and the hope was that this winter producers and playwrights would be able to go on from where last season left them. Such has not been the case, unfortunately. On the contrary, retrogression appears to have set in. Or perhaps it is merely that the early months of the season happen to have drawn little of the quota of good things.

The strange thing is that those plays of this year that have proved least satisfactory are for the most part plays content to be copies of the kind of thing we have seen too much of in recent years, while the plays that go back further and can be considered actually old-fashioned have left a most pleasant effect. Chief among these visitors from the past is "Tovarich." Possibly it is only because it happens to be amusing, gently, politely, graciously amusing, that it has an air so satisfying. At any rate, on its opening night it truly had the air of something fresh and new because it was refreshing and old. The playwrights of today try to amuse in a different way, in a manner that seems brash when compared with the manners of some years ago.

So when the other night Grace George returned to the stage of the Playhouse in another play from the French, this time the French of Louis Verneuil, that entertainment too, and its players, had the old air of polished refinement.

* * *

The refinement lies in the seasoned skill of the dramatist, if not in the subject matter from which he builds his plot. The play, "Matrimony Pfd.," concerns itself with infidelity, but so delicately, expertly does Verneuil play with the situations he has contrived, and so affectionately do Miss George, A. E. Matthews and the others of the cast interpret the comedy that the result is charming. This, like "Tovarich," is comedy for comedy's own sake, without meaning or moral, with no intent but graciously to amuse, and in consequence the evening one spends in the play's presence is a delightful evening. The heavy-handedness of our more determined, intense young dramatists is never in evidence. The play was written for fun.

Miss George, who long ago learned how light comedy should be played, has lost none of her deftness while remaining idle, nor has Mr. Matthews forgotten how to gain pleasing effects with his slow absent-mindedness. The old-fashioned play demands the actor trained in a day when the playing of comedy was skillful make-believe, and this play is fortunate in finding two such players as its chief interpreters.

Though "Black Limelight" is a mystery melodrama, it has a flavor that makes it, too, as agreeable as if it were something lifted carefully out of mothballs. It is very polite, extremely well-mannered melodrama. It comes from England, the work of Gordon Sherry, and the English take their mystery plays more seriously than we. So, instead of being peppered with shots from machine guns in the hands of gangsters, or made lively by the sudden opening of trap doors down which unsuspecting characters drop, or by having clutching hands appear through cracks at regular intervals, "Black Limelight" depends for its effects on dramatic endeavors slightly more mature. And its people speak literate well-modulated English; are intelligent.

* * *

And to give it additional interest, it has been staged by Robert Milton, than whom no director can put a play's performance together more smoothly. It is a beautiful production with a handsome setting by Watson Barratt and it is finely acted by Winifred Lenihan and George Curzon.

On the other hand, "Double Dummy," another newcomer, can give no one homesickness for the past because, though not all fresh in its ideas, it is not old enough to have flavor when compared with the new dramas of today. It is hackneyed without being mellow.

Its authors use that familiar formula which demands that in the first act some clever but unscrupulous fellow get a big idea, a big idea that will make him and his pals fabulously wealthy if they can put it over by ballyhoo. In this case the promoter, getting out of jail, engineers a monster battle at contract bridge between a faker who plays bridge badly but exploits himself with great profit and an unknown. Here and there in the play a sharp shaft of satire is hurled and hits its mark amid merriment, but the general effect is of something woefully forced. It is such mediocrity that has made the present season monotonous.

Mansfield Theater—**Black Limelight**, by Gordon Sherry presented by George Bushar and John Tuerk; staged by Robert Milton Nov. 9, 1936.

Golden Theater—**Double Dummy**, by Tom McKnight and Doty Hobart, presented by Mark Hellinger and James R. Ullman; staged by Edith Meiser. Nov. 11, 1936.

Playhouse—**Matrimony Pfd.**, by Louis Verneuil, adapated from the French by Grace George and James Forbes, presented by William A. Brady; staged by Jose Ruben, Nov. 12. 1936.

Abbey Stages New Shiels Play

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

George Shiels, most prolific of Irish playwrights, may well be styled the "hardy annual" of the Irish theater. For the past decade and more he has rarely let a season pass without producing a new comedy. With "The Jailbird" he has once more scored at the Abbey.

Mr. Shiels makes no pretension that his comedies are endowed with any purpose other than that of entertainment. Strictly speaking, they lean to the farcical side rather than to light comedy, and it has been said that they belong to the commercial theater rather than to a playhouse of the Abbey's status. Be that as it may, they unquestionably serve that playhouse and, incidentally, their author well from the point of view of box office popularity, and who will say that a National Theater should not occasionally seek a little relief in harmless fun from its otherwise daily mission of seriousness, particularly if the fun also involves characterization of a telling kind and witty dialogue.

In "The Jailbird," there is little plot. A former resident of the village returns to his native place and calls on the village seamstress, to whom he confesses that he has just been released from prison where he had served a sentence for a crime he had not committed. A servant girl who has overheard the confession spreads the news and it looks as if the ex-convict is to get no chance. But the police sergeant befriends him. In the end, of course, the "jailbird" comes through all right and, at the last moment, his innocence of the crime for which he was convicted is established.

The essence of the comedy is the excellent characterization, and what happens proceeds direct from the various characters themselves. When you have, on the one side, scandalmongers and mischief-makers and, on the other, two or three people determined not to give in, the conflict makes the play and the rest depends upon the author's treatment and the acting of the players. George Shiels did his part well and the Abbey cast brought things to life.

F J. McCormick and Eileen Crowe, as the ex-convict and the seamstress, respectively, were on the stage most of the time, and they were splendidly "foiled" by May Craig and Michael J. Dolan as the mischief-makers. J. J. H.

The Jailbird, a comedy in three acts by George Shiels, first production, Abbey Theater, Oct. 12, 1936, produced by Hugh Hunt.

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National Grange Hails FCA And Farm 'Chemurgy'

(Continued from Page 1)

ers feel strongly, Mr. Myers declared it to be highly important to keep the doors to farm ownership open through adequate credit. And he told that some 16,000 persons were helped to buy farms last year through the FCA.

He struck another sympathetic chord when he showed how the land banks were getting back on a basis of self-support and were not drawing money from the Government as they found it necessary to do during the depression. The trend, he said, was toward farmer ownership of the stock.

Employees of the land bank he termed "the farmers' hired men." They were literally so, he insisted, because their salaries are met out of money paid by the farmers in interest. The operating expenses of the banks were defrayed, he explained, by the difference in rate between the sale of land bank bonds and loan of land bank money.

One of Their Own

Just a little of the warmth of the reception given Mr. Myers may be explained by the fact that he is regarded by Grangers as one of their own people. They speak of him as "Bill" Myers, and they recall his work as a professor of farm finance at Cornell University, when he drove all over New York State helping farmers set up bookkeeping systems.

Albert S. Goss, Federal Land Bank Commissioner, was similarly welcomed. He is simply "Brother" Goss to many members, having been a Grange officer. Mr. Goss, in an address explaining the working of the Land Bank loan system, included an appeal to farm organizations to warn farmers of the dangers of land inflation. He welcomed the suggestion that the Grange appoint a committee to work with the Farm Credit Administration in seeking solution of some of the intricate problems of farm credit.

Another one of their own "farm boys" to address the group was Wheeler D. McMillan, president of the National Agricultural Editors' Association. Mr. McMillan took issue with a number of points put forward two days before by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture.

American Markets

American markets for American farmers, was Mr. McMillan's theme. Instead of importing paper, pulp, tung oil, linseed and like products, as is now done, the United States should help farmers to raise these materials or substitutes for their fields, thus giving them opportunities to sell more and augment their incomes, said the farm editor. The Department of Agriculture had failed to conduct research in these fields, he declared, but thanks to industry, and in some cases farmers themselves, research was going on and progress was being made. In this direction, he thought, was the hope for farm prosperity without limiting the operations of each farmer.

When he finished speaking, members indicated their desire to have the speech put into their proceedings, so that it might be preserved.

When 70 years ago pretty Carrie Hall, New England school teacher, urged her uncle, who founded the Grange, to include women on equal terms with men, she started a movement which gave women not only honors but responsiblity. This year, seven decades after she gave her historic advice, women Granges show that they are still eager to render service in return for their equality in Grange membership.

Work of Women

Reports from the many Grange state home economics committees read at the convention by the national home economics chairman, Mrs. Eldona Oliver Ferguson of Richmond, Va., revealed that women had raised many hundreds of dollars to further Grange work in the various ways women have for making money—socials, sales, and the like. They also rendered neighborly service to their communities.

On and on goes the report. The home economics committees that did these things also donated from $5 to $290 to their own Granges, besides doing a wide variety of other kinds of service for their Grange meetings.

Women in the Grange are also devoting themselves to work with children enrolled in Juvenile Granges.

Order for Children

"The only fraternal order for children," the Juvenile Grange has been called. It is separate from the National Grange and has its own simple ritual. In it boys and girls are taught useful arts but particular attention is given to training for participation in democratic gatherings like the Grange order, which they are eligible to enter when they graduate from Juvenile Grange.

Special attention is given to moral teachings, said Mrs. Susan W. Freestone of Interlaken, N. Y., superintendent of this department. Children in Juvenile Granges are taught the harmful effects of narcotics and tobacco, for one thing. When one stops to think about it, one realizes that this kind of education, conducted for some 48 years now since the first Juvenile Granges were organized, may account for the fact that one sees no drinking and exceptionally little smoking among adult Grange members at the convention here.

There are more than 1100 Juvenile Granges at the present time.

Landon Asks Aid of All In Charity Donations

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 17 (AP)—Gov. Alfred M. Landon of Kansas said Nov. 15 in an appeal for public participation in charity drives that it is an "American characteristic" to forget differences in critical times to achieve worth-while ends. The defeated Republican presidential candidate spoke over a nationwide radio hookup in behalf of the national mobilization for human needs.

"It is both fitting and typical," he said, "that after a hard-fought presidential campaign we should all join in this great mobilization. In nearly every one of our American communities people of good will are uniting to accomplish this worthy community job."

Farm Credit Chief

© Harris & Ewing

Dr. William Myers

President Bids For World's Ear

(Continued from Page 1)

churia and Ethiopia, as well as the thickening European crisis, turned much Latin-American opinion toward the New World as the center for effective peace organization. In Central America, particularly, sentiment grew strong for a separate American league of nations and court of justice.

But in South America other trends are most apparent. There is still a powerful League of Nations group, under the headship of Don Carlos Saavedra Lamas, foreign minister of the Argentine Republic, who was this autumn president of the League Assembly at Geneva.

Fascist Influence Felt

And upon several governments, the influence of European fascism as manifested in Italy, Germany, and Spain was apparently growing. Emigrant groups from all three nations are powerful in South America, and some of them exert a dominant authority. Fascist theory was hailed in several Latin-American states as a new contribution to government, and it seemed likely that combined economic and political influence might attach some nations in this hemisphere to the chariot wheels of the European dictatorship bloc.

Extension of the Monroe Doctrine into a multilateral guarantee against non-American aggression is being considered as a means to alleviate some fears. But the pull now exerted by fascist nations on Latin America is not to be met by pacts and agreements; rather, the influence and prestige of the United States, improved by the good-neighbor policy and augmented by President Roosevelt's visit, is counted on to set up a contrary pull.

Plenty of Proposals

A plethora of proposals confronts the conference. The schemes for leagues or courts of the Americas do not seem likely to come to fulfillment. Emphasis on ratification of existing peace instruments is one practical effort to which the American delegation lends its heartiest support. Such proposals as that of the United States to outlaw undeclared wars, and prescribing a formal declaration or ultimatum, are on the docket.

More sweeping measures include the draft treaty proposed by Dr. Saavedra Lamas, advocating nonrecognition of territorial changes achieved by force, and application to belligerents of a raw materials as well as an arms embargo. Chile, however, proposes to limit sanctions rigidly to suspension of diplomatic relations.

Dr. Saavedra Lamas suggests further, in the aim of co-ordinating American peace effort with that of the League, that both members of the League and signatories of the Pact of Paris or the Argentine antiwar pact, should be able to invite non-League states "to lend their co-operation in the antiwar measures or in the sanctions which the League of Nations may counsel."

Again Chile Points

Chile again points in the other direction, proposing that the American nations remain in the League, but renounce the responsibility of sanctions. This is held to be a direct result of European Fascist influences in Chile itself.

The United States' main concrete contribution to the conference is a neutrality convention. Already, at the Montevideo conference in 1933, all 21 Latin-American states agreed to "adopt in their character as neutrals a common and solidary attitude." The United States now proposes to apply a joint embargo on shipment of arms and implements of war to belligerents in the Americas, while establishing a permanent international consultative committee of Secretaries of State and Foreign Ministers of the American Republics, to "collaborate on ways and means of avoiding armed conflict or of terminating any that may be in progress."

Great Economic Importance

In the economic and commercial field, the conference has great importance. Exports from the United States must climb over numerous and awkward tariff walls in getting into Latin America, while most Latin-American products come duty-free into the United States. The new restrictions, such as exchange controls, multiple tariffs, and clearing agreements, are most notable in those Latin-American countries whose principal commercial relations are with European nations.

The United States has great hopes of extending notably the seven reciprocal agreements already signed with Latin America—seven out of 14 signed in the whole world—by completion of an Argentine agreement, which Secretary of State Hull announced from the ship bearing him southward.

Notable in Several Ways

President Roosevelt's trip is unique in many ways. The cruisers must make record voyages: they will remain for extremely brief visits; and only a very few people will accompany the President.

His son, James Roosevelt; the latter's friend Edward Gallagher; the President's naval and military aides, Capt. Paul Bastedo and Capt. Edwin Watson, his physician, Commander Ross T. McIntire, and H. P. Theurer, postal inspector who carries White House mail, make up the whole suite to travel on the President's ship. On the accompanying cruiser will be the secret service men, and only three newspaper reporters representing the press services are allowed.

There will be little time for idling and fishing, unless perhaps on the way back. Mr. Roosevelt expects to land at a Florida or South Carolina port about Dec. 14, and hopes to spend a few days at the Warm Springs Foundation before returning to Washington.

Argentina Prepares Warm Reception For President Roosevelt

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Nov. 17 (AP)—President Justo of Argentina summoned government officials to a conference to lay to plan a military and naval reception for President Roosevelt.

One of the important demonstrations for the Chief Executive of the United States, who sails today to attend the opening of the Pan-American Peace Conference, will be a military review either Dec. 1 or Dec. 2.

Military conscripts, who have completed their year of training, will be kept at their posts near Buenos Aires in preparation for the parade.

The Argentine battleships Rivadavia and Moreno and the cruiser Almirante Brown, accompanied by a squadron of torpedo boats, will meet the presidential cruiser Indianapolis off Montevideo.

From there, the Argentine naval escort will convoy the United States cruiser to Buenos Aires or down the Atlantic coast to Mar del Plata. If the President lands at Mar del Plata, Argentina's fashionable resort 220 miles south of Buenos Aires, he will be brought to the conference city by special train.

President Justo planned to meet President Roosevelt wherever the latter disembarks.

In the capital, President Roosevelt will live in the Palacio Errazuriz, a private residence built by Don Matis Errazuriz, a Chilean. Use of the home, known as one of the world's finest private residences, was offered to the Argentine Government. It is situated on the Avenida Alvear in Palermo Park.

Officials in the Argentine capital expressed great pleasure over President Roosevelt's decision to make the 12,000-mile trip to attend the opening sessions of the conference of representatives of the 21 American republics.

U. S. Delegation Cheers Decision of President

ABOARD THE S. S. AMERICAN LEGION, AT SEA, Nov. 17 (AP)—The United States delegation to the Pan-American Peace Conference today hailed President Roosevelt's decision to visit Buenos Aires.

Members of the group, which is headed by Secretary of State Cordell Hull, expressed belief the Chief Executive's presence would emphasize the United States' desire to assist in achieving permanent peace and prosperity among the 21 American republics.

Chiefs of other degelations also acclaimed the President's decision.

"The President's presence is certain to stimulate tremendously the interest of the Americas and assist greatly in the achievement of the hemisphere's future prosperity," said Dr. Luis Debayle, Nicaraguan Foreign Minister.

"President Roosevelt will be received as a bearer of a message vital to the entire continent," commented Dr. Francisco Castillo Najera, Mexican Ambassador to Washington.

French Budget Boosted by Arms

(Continued from Page 1)

budget will see the inauguration of important fiscal reforms which will greatly simplify the collection of taxes and encourage economic recovery. He points out that the only serious tax increases are the higher taxes on incomes over 75,000 francs ($3488) and on large inherited fortunes.

The farmer has been helped by the abolition of all taxes on perishable agricultural products.

Devaluation Profits?

M. Auriol has not yet indicated what use the Government intends to make of its devaluation "profits." At least 17,000,000,000 francs were added to the State Treasury by the re-evaluation of the gold reserve, and it has been suggested that this could be used to pay off this year's deficit and reduce the deficit for 1937. Apparently, however, this will only be done as a last resort, for no mention of it is made in the budget estimates.

At present 10,000,000,000 francs of the devaluation "profit" is being used by the Bank of France as a stabilization fund, but this will eventually be turned back to the Treasury. Another 3,500,000,000 francs is being loaned to the municipalities at low interest rates. There have been semiofficial reports that the remaining 3,500,000,000 francs is to be used to repay the British loan granted to France early last spring.

The controversy over the budget has thus already begun, and is certain to develop into a bitter political battle in Parliament. It can be stated with certainty that the conservative Senate will insist on certain important modifications just as it did with the devaluation bill. The Radicals, who enjoy an absolute majority in the Senate, concluded their recent party congress by a resolution calling for a "vigorous effort toward a balanced budget." Whether they will consider the present effort with its $1,000,000,000 deficit sufficiently vigorous remains to be seen.

Imperial, Largest of Moths

The Imperial moth, with a wingspread of four to five inches, is the largest of the royal moths.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

expressive of economic and social upheavals. Farmers, who could not afford machinery during the depression, recalled the draft horse from the sidelines, and he obediently came to pull the plow. The American public is likely to have a memory picture of a draft horse carrying Robert Montgomery, alias Piccadilly Jim, through a fashionable park, generally frequented by more svelt equestrians.

C. I. O.—Welcome Back to A. F. of L. Held Out

The American Federation of Labor, meeting in convention at Tampa, Fla., appears reluctant to take the step that will rend asunder the edifice of organized labor that has been so laboriously built. Expulsion of the Committee for Industrial Organization, with its 10 constituent unions, is not yet. Indeed, the conciliatory address of the Federation president, William Green, seems to have encouraged a final resort to the reasonableness of pacification.

Still another peace attempt is foreshadowed, as the resolution committee starts work on an expulsion resolution. Even if the zero-hour peace plea fails, there seems to be growing sentiment against expulsion and for continued suspension, with conciliatory efforts always in session.

To Mr. Green's invitation for the C. I. O. to sit in the convention and fight the issue out in man-to-man style, John L. Lewis, C. I. O., says that is possible, if the suspended members may sit as equals.

President—Plans Jobless Registration

President Roosevelt winds up a busy day dealing with pressing domestic problems before leaving for the Buenos Aires peace conference.

In press conference, he reveals he is working on a plan for counting the unemployed. No complicated house to house count—just leave it to the unemployed to count themselves by self-registration, that seems to be the scheme.

The President rejects a plea from Pacific coast mayors that he intercede to solve the maritime strike, expressing the conviction that it is wiser to strike one blow for world peace than to concentrate upon a single domestic dispute.

The President's departure will not adjourn labor, farmer, city, and business groups that are busily blueprinting their own special demands, hoping that the President will incorporate them into his message to Congress. Thus the American Federation of Labor in convention at Tampa, Fla., reiterates its demand for the 30-hour week which, to forestall, in 1933, the NRA, was trundled forth. And the mayors meeting in Washington outline a program. They hear Mayor LaGuardia of New York city propose a constitutional amendment to give the Federal Government the right of way in enacting social security legislation.

Canal—Florida Project Declared Feasible

The Florida Canal project bobs bravely into the news. It is a feasible undertaking, and it is in the public interest, announces the special board of army engineers that has been studying the project. The quarter-built canal became just a vast, useless trench last summer, after Congress refused to vote appropriations for the continuance of the work. Congress intimated at that time that the decision might be different if there was expert engineering testimony of the project's utility. The engineers today provide the testimony, and the recent election, which so reduced opposition strength in Congress, may have some bearing on the issue.

Reappearance of the canal in the headlines may induce many to ask: "What now of Quoddy?"

Spain—Loyalists Keep Up Stiff Defense

The four-month-old Spanish Civil War appeared to narrow into a fierce point of fighting, as the rebels continued their siege of Madrid.

Women, children, art treasures and scholastic centers are tumbled wantonly into this vortex of battles. Two bombardments from the air by the insurgents, ceaseless long-range artillery bombardments likewise by the insurgents, and short-range bombardment by the Government against rebel positions in University City—this is a thumbnail sketch of the battle.

The Government's greatest encouragement lies in seemingly reliable reports that a counter-offensive of 70,000 Loyalists is being organized near Toledo and will soon be hurled against the fascist lines south of Madrid. This is a maneuver charged with danger for the rebels, for their lines are strung out and they are in the midst of a hostile countryside. The rebels have approximately 60,000 men, 25,000 being all they dared spare to attack Madrid.

Philadelphia Sees Edison Wax Records

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17—Adding to the interest of musicians in the Hall of Sound in the Franklin Institute this month is a large collection of ancient musical instruments, from pan-pipes to early bassoons and mandolins, loaned by various collectors. They are grouped according to their general type—single reed, string, flute, percussion and so on.

Of historic interest, in this section, is a collection of Edisoniana loaned by Mrs. H. deC. Hamilton of Swarthmore. Included in it are two of the wax cylinders taken in 1888 to England with the first Edison phonograph equipment, where messages to the inventor from men prominent in London at that time were recorded and brought back to America. There are also various letters and photographs sent to Mr. Edison at the time of these first European demonstrations, which were arranged by H. deC. Hamilton. Among these is one from Oscar Wilde.

The Lord Mayor of London, James Whitehead, and the Speaker of the House of Commons, Arthur Peel, were two of those to use the phonograph to send back messages to America. Copies of these messages are in the display.

One letter from Mr. Edison himself was written in 1887 as an introduction for Mr. Hamilton when he went to the West Indies in search of vegetable fiber for use in the "electric glow lamp."

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 552, N. Y. C.—Beautiful front, living-room, bedroom, private bath, kitchenette, refrigeration; $60; elevator (125th subway). THOMPSON.

BOARD—INSTRUCTION

FLORIDA SEASON AFTER CHRISTMAS
LEISURELY projects for grown-ups who enjoy cultural home associations; music appreciation, Bible, current events, instruction in swimming and other sports, friendly fireside conferences; Christian Science church nearby, transportation in special car; classes in college preparatory and general subjects; tutoring. Address FAITH BICKFORD, Sea Pines School, Box 3, Brewster-on-Cape Cod, Massachusetts.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help, 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2234.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY, 431 Riverside Drive (115th), nurses, governesses, infants' nurses, home assistants. N Y C. Un 4-5242.

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS SELL—BUY—RENT JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS 27 HAYMARKET SQ., BOSTON CAP. 3632-33

FOUNTAIN PEN REPAIRS

Cleaning, Adjusting Pen and New Sac, 35c
LATREMORE'S 45 Bromfield Street Boston

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Repairing, Remodeling, Ready-to-wear and custom-made garments at very moderate prices. 345 7th Av., N.Y.C. PE. 6-2279.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

ATTRACTIVE career available for mature, cultured woman; for details of generous arrangements, send qualifications to HELEN WALDO, 1019, 551 Fifth Ave., New York City.

WOULD a Christian Scientist care for one needing attention? Little cooking; housework and washing. Write Box G-21, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

JEWELERS

COME in, see our fine line of diamonds, silverware, watches and jewelry. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston.

JEWELRY

DIAMONDS, watches and jewelry of exceptional quality; moderately priced. HALPER'S, 181 Mass. Ave., Boston. Established 25 Years.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing; Watches, Diamonds and Wedding Rings in Gold and Platinum. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S office, attractively furnished, centrally located, N. Y. C.; share part time. Write Box H-44, Suite 550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO. 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

RARE CHANCE—8 miles from Montclair, 35 minutes on Lackawanna R. R.; 12 rooms, steam heat, electric and gas range; 3 baths; embraces every improvement and comfort; two outside cottages with baths; stable with box stalls, chicken runs; finest artesian water supply for all; swimming pool, tennis court; ten acres; charming views; quiet and healthful. Write Box W-47, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 180 Huntington Ave., Suite 3—Warm, attractive rooms, running water, near by garage. Tel. Com. 9162. MISS SLACK.

EXCEPTIONALLY desirable front, suitable two, three; others $3 up; if seen appreciated. RICE, 145 W. 84th St., N. Y. C. (5-E).

N. Y. C., 601 W. 115th St., Apt. 31—Refined home, single, light, private entrance and bath; $6. UN. 4-0595.

NEW YORK CITY, West 103rd St.—Express subway; immaculate rooms in spacious apartment; women only. Academy 2-8563.

N. Y. C., 202 Riverside Dr. (on 93rd), Apt. 8-E—Attractive, sunny, single; private bath; double.

ROOMS WANTED

YOUNG business man desires furnished, well-heated room in Wollaston or Quincy, near railroad. J. TAUSCH, 87 Child St., Hyde Park, Mass.

RUGS

RUGS bought, sold, exchanged. Largest used rug dealers in N. E. ARMORY CO., 903 Boylston St., Boston. Phone Com 4045

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

COLORED man wishes position, cook-houseman; private family; best references. Phone Ed. 4-7469, 240 W. 139th St., New York City.

WINTER POSITION WANTED
Are you looking for a man to fill a winter position? My summer business leaves me free each year from Nov. to May. Age 32, married, engineering graduate. Experience electrical engineering, refrigeration, summer hotel management, some advertising and printing, now teaching. Strong mechanical flair. Not interested in canvassing or similar propositions. K-48, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ALL-AROUND beautician, Marinello graduate, wishes connection with reliable beauty shop. Write Box C-23, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

COMPANION-HELPER in harmonious home; service lovingly given; salary necessary but not first consideration. Write Box C-24, Suite 1550 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SECRETARY-Stenographer, young, personable, short permanent experience, accurate, alert, switchboard, general office. Write Box S-57, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., New York, N. Y.

SOLOISTS

CONTRALTO SOLOIST
Desires Church Position. Vicinity N. Y. C. Arlen MacKenny, Tel. CO. 5-8759 (N. Y. C.)

SOLOISTS WANTED

SOLOIST wanted. First Church of Christ, Scientist, Marshfield; Christian Scientist preferred. Write for audition, Box 23, Marshfield, Mass.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ALICE E. LAWRENCE
Voice Freedom; Singing, Speaking; Private or Class Instruction. 308 W. 57th St., N. Y. C. Columbus 5-7750

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing. Arcade Typewriter, 80 Boylston St., Boston

Local Classified Advertising

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and Africa

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH 'PHONE 886
DERBY ROAD (East Cliff) WIMBLEDON HALL
Beautiful for situation; the joy of the East Cliff; 4 minutes Christian Science church; hot and cold all rooms, central heating; dining room accommodates 100; fine large sun lounge. Winter from 2½ gns., Spring 2½ gns, Summer 3 gns; well recommended; tariff. S. M. Horspool.

BOURNEMOUTH EAST CLIFF Lynton Court
Next door Christian Science church
46 rooms (16 due south, 8 ground floor), 4 lounges, recreation room; acre grounds; everything for perfect holiday. Winter terms from 2½ guineas. Tariff on request. C. S. HOSIER.

BOURNEMOUTH DERBY ROAD CRAIGLEITH
Renowned for its homely atmosphere, good food and cooking. Every modern comfort provided. Highly recommended. Three minutes' walk to sea and Christian Science church. Terms from 2½ gns.

BOURNEMOUTH POOLE ROAD ARNCOTT HALL
A modern, comfortable hotel; 45 bedrooms, hot and cold water, radiators, private bathrooms, electric lift; tennis; near sea, beach huts; inclusive terms from 3 gns

BOURNEMOUTH, 2 Cecil Rd.—Ideal winter home; board residence; homely, excellent catering, personal supervision; terms from 2 gns.; special for Christmas. Proprietress, MRS. WILSON

BOURNEMOUTH GERVIS RD. EAST YENTON
Every conceivable comfort at this well-organised establishment. Every bedroom centrally heated. Noted for excellent food, perfectly cooked. 3 mins. sea, 6 mins. from Christian Science church. Tel. 2752. MRS. P. H. BENN.

BOURNEMOUTH—Sunshine Corner, Overcliff Drive, facing sea; separate tables; attentive service. MR. and MRS. MORGAN. 'Phone Southbourne 1644.

BOURNEMOUTH, E., "Craigrie," Southern Road—Close sea; excellent cooking, every comfort. Mr. and Mrs. Monk. Tel. S'bourne 1180.

BOURNEMOUTH, WEST CLIFF ROAD
Staffield House Comfy, Modern, Quiet
MR. and MRS. TURNER

NR. BOURNEMOUTH, BURNBRAE GUEST HOUSE—Country surroundings; near buses, golf course and riding school; special terms for winter guests. Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Longham, Wimborne, Dorset, Station, Bournemouth Central. Phone Northbourne 28.

BRIGHTON, Clarigge 34 Oriental Place, 2 doors sea—Board residence from 2½ gns.; hot and cold water in bedrooms; near church. CAPT. WALSH. Tel. 30441.

LOOKE to London's most beautiful suburb; superior guest house, every comfort; terms 2½ gns. "YELLOWBANK," 206 Sheen Rd., Richmond. 30 minutes to centre of London.

EASTBOURNE
THE BELGRAVE
MOST POPULAR RESIDENTIAL HOTEL
Attractive Lounges, Cosy Bedrooms, many with Hot and Cold water. Faultless Service. The whole set in an atmosphere of friendliness and sociability that creates contentment and happiness for guests whose individual requirements are the especial care of the Resident Directors. Renowned for Exquisite Cuisine. Eastbourne is one of England's most favoured resorts and holds a
SUNSHINE RECORD
The Hotel is Central for everywhere — Sea, Shops, Theaters, etc.
Inclusive terms and NO EXTRAS whatsoever, from 3 gns. per week, week-ends from 30/-.

EASTBOURNE
SANDHURST
PRIVATE HOTEL
Sussex Private Hotels Ltd.
Grand Parade, finest position on sea front, south aspect. Central heating. Gas or electric fires, running water in all bedrooms. Terms moderate. Telephone 797

Leeds—Marlbeck Hotel
2 Coventry Place—Commercial and family; home comforts; terms £2 weekly. Phone 294041.

London's Finest, Yet Quietest Position
HOTEL STRATHCONA
(The Strathcona Residential Club)
25-26 Lancaster Gate, W. 2
A few yards from Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens. Buses and tubes to all parts. Hot and cold water in bedrooms. Ample bathrooms. Lift. Inclusive terms from 3 gns. per week. 12/- daily, 7/6, bed, breakfast and bath. NO EXTRAS. Good English food, well cooked, liberally served. Tariff. Resident Proprietor.

LIVERPOOL—Antrim Private Hotel 73 Mount Pleasant
Running water—hot and cold in every bedroom
JACK MONTGOMERY Royal 5239

LONDON
AN INEXPENSIVE FIRST CLASS HOTEL
Most Modern, Comfort, Service and a Cuisine of the Best
THE GRANTLEIGH
Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W. 2
Quite near Christian Science church.
En pension fr. 3½ gns. p. w. Daily 12/6. Bed, Breakfast, Bath fr. 8/6. NO EXTRAS. Lift. Hot and Cold. Central Heating. Garage. Night Porter. Ph. Bay 3616.
Tariff from Resident Proprietor.
Cable "Grantleigh, Padd., London."
Much used by readers of The Christian Science Monitor
Quiet assured Day and Night.

LONDON
HOTEL BRISTOL
170-2 Cromwell Road, Kensington, S. W.
In London—as in many other famous cities all over the world—the name of the HOTEL BRISTOL sets the standard in hotel luxury and comfort. This moderate-size hotel offers the finest cuisine and service, running water, gas fires and P. O. phones in all bedrooms. Terms from 3 gns. week. Room, breakfast, bath 7/6.
Phone Western 1171-2 Tariff on application

LONDON
SPENSER HOUSE HOTEL
First class—exclusively vegetarian. Hot and cold water in all rooms. Lifts. Central heating. Day and night service. Tariff-Brochure No. 2 from
HECTOR NICHOLLS, Managing Director, Palace Gate, Kensington, W. 8.
Tele Western 2885/6

LONDON—ARDEN HOUSE
60-61, PRINCES SQUARE, W. 2.
Spotless cleanliness, excellent food, running water in all rooms and a hundred and one other personal comforts. Full Board 45/- to 83/-; partial from 40/-; bed-breakfast-bath from 30/-. Reduction for doubles

LONDON
CUMBERLAND HOUSE HOTEL
61/3/5 Earls Court Square, S. W 5
Phone Flaxman 0830
Pleasantly situated, convenient Shopping centre; hot and cold and gas fires in every room; readers of this paper welcomed; bed and breakfast, 6/6; per day, 10/6; residents 2½ gns. Write for tariff

London
PALACE COURT HOTEL, PEMBRIDGE SQ., W. 2
Well furnished Hotel, with passenger lift, and modern improvements.
A high standard of service and catering. Terms from 3 gns. p. w. inclusive. Near to Christian Science church.

LONDON, BEAUMONT 11 PRINCES SQ., BAYSWATER, W. 2—Good table, every comfort; bridge; running water in every room; from 45/- Resident proprietors

Tel. Liv. 3262. London. Near Crystal Palace
I. BEAULIEU HEIGHTS HOTEL
264 South Norwood Hill, S. E. 25
High Situation; Quiet and Comfortable.
CENTRAL HEATING
Moderate terms. Brochure on Request

NEWCASTLE - ON - TYNE. Regent Private Hotel—Superior board residence; electric light, central heating; garden, garage. 55-59 Osborne Rd. Tel. 906 Jesmond.

SHAKESPEARE'S COUNTRY in Stratford-on-Avon—Mr. and Mrs. Graves will welcome you to their beautiful English home, offering rest, comfort and peace; 30 bedrooms, 46 acres; riding, tennis, swimming; from 3½ gns. Edstone Hall, Wootton Wawen, Warwickshire.

SIDMOUTH, S. DEVON. WOODLANDS HOTEL
Old world mansion, large gardens, central heating, hot and cold water all bedrooms, garage. Under PROPRIETOR'S supervision.

SOUTHSEA. Sandringham Hotel—Ideal position facing sea; sunny balcony; good catering; lift; night porter. Phone Portsmouth 73863

SOUTHPORT—Dunvowan Private Hotel, 47 Promenade. Central—Hot and cold all bedrooms; electric fires; from 3 gns. Tel. 2737

SOUTHPORT, CLIFTON HOTEL. Promenade. R. A. C. A. A. Fully Equipped. Lift. Orchestra. Dancing. Tennis Golf Bathing. Garage. Telephone 4141. Telegrams, Marine.

THE PUNCHBOWL, HINDHEAD. Delightful old-fashioned Inn (Temperance), good catering, good scenery and air; suitable quiet study.

TORQUAY BABBACOMBE
ROSE GRANGE
Faultless cuisine and service. Central heating, hot and cold in all bedrooms. Luxurious, restful beds. Ballroom. Billiards. Garage 18 cars. 150 yards famous Downs and Beaches. Golf and tennis near. Personal Supervision.
Terms from 3 gns.

TORQUAY
Crofton House Hotel
Quiet Situation. Four Minutes to Sea. Comfortable Beds. Excellent Cooking. From 3½ gns.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS—St. Ermin's Hotel, elevated southern position; gas fires in bedrooms; centrally heated; terms moderate; tariff from Proprietors, MR. and MRS. ASHFORD KING. Phone 1123

Weston-Super-Mare, Somerset
Welbeck Private Hotel
Midway between Madeira Cove and Winter Gardens
Central Heating. Hot and cold water in all rooms.
SPECIAL WINTER TERMS
E. STRAY, PROPRIETRESS
Phone 958

ENGLAND *(Continued)*

WESTON-SUPER-MARE—Ashbrooke Private Hotel; home comforts combined with hotel efficiency; near sea, golf, park. MRS. GROOME, Ellenboro Park. Phone 490.

WORTHING, "MORA-SOOMAREE" SHELLEY RD.—Well-appointed modern residential hotel, best part Worthing; guests' comforts under personal supervision; comfortable, warm, winter home; hot and cold water, gas fires bedrooms, excellent cuisine; terms from 2½ guineas. 'Phone 1259.

WORTHING—Clear View Private Hotel, facing sea, passenger lift; hot and cold water and gas or electric fires in bedrooms; excellent food, guests' requirements studied; 1 minute's walk to bus for church; terms 3 to 5 gns. Phone 326

TORQUAY
ABBEY COURT HOTEL
Lime Avenue
Charmingly situated in own grounds, central heating, hot and cold all bedrooms, excellent cuisine, separate tables, moderate terms.

TORQUAY, Lansdowne Hotel, Babbacombe Rd.—Charming grounds; excellent accommodation and food; hot and cold water; garage; moderate terms

SOUTHPORT—Talbot Private Hotel, Central Heating, Gas Fires, Hot and Cold Water in Bedrooms. Very Central and Close to Christian Science church. Terms From 9/- Per Day. Garage Near. Phone 300011

WELLINGTON HOTEL, Crowthorne, Berkshire, advertises in this newspaper throughout the year; its produce renders it almost self-supporting; one hour west of London by car; stabling, lock-up garages, hard tennis court, filling station and own laundry; in the Kingsley country; brochure from resident proprietress.

FRANCE—Paris

PARIS—FAMILY HOME, 5 rue Péguy 6e. All comforts—good cuisine—French conversation—from Frs 30.- per day. Chaperon.

SWITZERLAND

AMRISWIL Hotel Bahnhof
Idy Neuweiler Comfortable House. Running water in all rooms. Fr. 3.50 to 4.-

GRINDELWALD
CENTRAL HOTEL WOLTER
Renowned Family Hotel
Tea-Room
Inclusive Rates from Frs. 9.-

MÜRREN—
—the Famous Wintersports Place
TO LET—Modern Flats in new Swiss Chalet. M. GERTSCH, Mürren.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

FAIRHAVEN
JOHANNESBURG, CHARLTON TERRACE
7 minutes from centre of city
Your Comfort Our Consideration
Superior accommodation (full or partial) Delightful gardens, tennis, lockup garages. Guests met on request. Phone 00165.

European Local Classified

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Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

APARTMENTS

SOUTHPORT—Select apartments; board residence, near Promenade and Lord St.; moderate terms. Webster & Davies. "Norlands." 23 Saunders St

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

GLASGOW—All modern flat; large, bright rooms; 3 minutes Christian Science church; moderate A. K. MIDDLETON, 39 Kersland St.

COOKED MEATS

MOUNTFORD'S The Cooked Meat Shop
13, Bucknall New Road, Hanley, Staffs.

DUPLICATING

TYPEWRITING, Duplicating, every description; all work confidential; authorised agents for Remington and Underwood Typewriters, Roneo and Gestetner Duplicators. COMMERCIAL BUREAU, 88 West Clyde Street, Helensburgh. Tel. 95.

HOME SHARING

LADY offers board, etc., in return for companionship; 10 miles Glasgow; state references. Box P. c/o MR. M. SINCLAIR, 11 Rowand Ave. Giffnock, Glasgow

HOUSES FOR SALE

LANCS.—Vacant, good family house, living room, sitting room, scullery, 3 bedrooms, e. l. and power. 177 Every St., Nelson. £200 or nearest offer. Apply 30 Wellington St., Nelson

HOUSES WANTED

FARM HOUSE or country cottage; rent or purchase; near bus route; Lanarkshire or Ayrshire. Box Q, c/o MR. M. SINCLAIR, 11 Rowand Avenue, Giffnock, Glasgow.

POST VACANT

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE — General help required. Apply Mrs. McCALL, Woodside, West Avenue, Benton.

CHESHIRE, Northwich—Cook general; three in family. Box W-551—BCM/CSM London.

ROOMS TO LET

EDINBURGH — Rooms comfortable, central, all modern conveniences; main door flat; no attendance. RUTHERFORD, 20 Lutton Place.

HELENSBURGH (Dumbartonshire) — Comfortable bed sitting-room and bedroom; ground flat, southern exposure; terms moderate. Box S, c/o MR. M. SINCLAIR, 11 Rowand Avenue, Gi

LANCASHIRE

BOLTON
(Continued)

CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Such as You Never Saw Before
And at such low prices too. You can find a gift for every one you wish to remember in our lovely showrooms.
See our delightful windows.
PRESTONS, Ltd.
Corner of Deansgate - Bank St. Tel. 916

BURY
Pianos and All Things Musical
with their fittings, tuning and repairs.
Read, Franklin & Heywood Ltd.
56, The Rock, Bury, Lancs.
TELEPHONE BURY 624

LIVERPOOL
CHRISTMAS SHOPPERS!
Now Is the Time to
SUPPORT MONITOR ADVERTISERS
Other advertising will be found on the display pages in this issue.

OWEN OWEN
Fashion Centre
presents
Winter Coats
in great variety.

Keep Trim by Coming to
BON MARCHE Hairdressing
DEPARTMENT
4th Floor
Water Wave..... 2/-
Trim..... 1/6
Shampoo..... 1/6
Manicure..... 1/6
BON MARCHE
THE FASHION STORE
Church and Basnett Streets
Liverpool Royal 6300

Florence Copley
LATE OF WOOLLRIGHT & CO. LTD.
Gowns, Coats and Furs
at Moderate Prices
Don House, 86 Lord Street — Entrance and Lift, Paradise Street
Bank 1185

Salisbury Laundry Ltd.
Shirts and Collars a Speciality
Ladies' Dresses Beautifully Laundered
Smithdown Road Tel. Wavertree 568

Clay & Abraham, Ltd.
87 BOLD STREET 18 LORD STREET
23 TITHEBARN STREET
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Perfumery—Soap and All Toilet Requisites

DOROTHY SHEPPARD
GOWNS—COATS
SPORTS WEAR
21 Dale Street, Rigby's Bldgs.
(1st Floor)
Tel.: Bank 911

ROYAL 3050
Beveridge & Holt
Ladies' Hairdressers
MACDONALD PERMANENT WAVE, 25/-. No Extras.
LLOYDS BANK PREMISES
19 CHURCH STREET, Liverpool 1

PURCHASE ALL
Your Food Supplies at
COOPERS
The Modern Food Store
CHURCH STREET, LIVERPOOL

Removals and Storage
Copplestone & Unsworth & Co. Ltd.
149 Duke Street Tel. Royal 2687

Fruits for Christmas
Jordan and Ground Almonds, Currants, Raisins, Sultanas, Candied Peel, Glacé Cherries.
BEDFORD STORES
25 27 MYRTLE STREET ROYAL 1138

LYTHAM—ST. ANNES
Thistlethwaite & Edgar
Electrical Engineers and Contractors
Back St. Annes Road West
St. Annes-on-the-Sea Telephone 47

F. SMITH
High Class Groceries and Provisions
SERVICE—CIVILITY
QUALITY—REASONABLE PRICES
14, St. Albans Road
Tel. 556 St. Annes-on-the-Sea

When You
Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

LANCASHIRE

LYTHAM—ST. ANNES
(Continued)

Hindle's
(ARTHUR POINTON)
Fine Cut Glass and China
33 The Square, St. Annes-on-Sea
Telephone 226

MILLINERY
CHAS. HORNE
Orchard Road
St. Annes-on-the-Sea
KNITWEAR, GLOVES, HOSIERY

Tel. St. Annes 303
Marion Johns
Ladies' and Children's Hairdresser

Williams, Deacon's Bank Chambers,
1, Orchard Road, St. Annes-on-the-Sea

MANCHESTER
MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY LTD)
for
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
(Ground Floor)
ST. ANN'S PLACE, MANCHESTER

SPEEDY SERVICE
MOTOR DEPOT
Agents for
STANDARD CARS
MORRIS and AUSTIN, etc.
Insurance, Hire Purchase.
Power Washing, Tecalemit, and
ALL REPAIR SERVICES
384, Stockport Road
LEVENSHULME
Tel. HEAton Moor 1977

Dickson & Robinson
Limited
SEEDSMEN TO H. M. THE KING
Garden and Farm Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, Roses, etc.
Catalogue Free. Please Ask for it.
CATHEDRAL STREET
MANCHESTER

EVERSOFT UPHOLSTERY
Pure Materials. Made entirely by us in our new Workshops.
"HONEST UNDER THE COVER"
Double Sprung. All Double Hair Stuffing.
Divan Chairs from £4.17.6.
Settees from £8.19.6.
100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £97.10.0. 80 Model Rooms. Two acres Showrooms.
J. & J. SHAW LTD.
70 Oxford Street, Manchester

J. Edwards & Son Ltd.
61 DEANSGATE
"Queen" Shoes
Royal 45/- Regal 30/-
MANCHESTER

S. E. FOULKES
For all seasonable Fruits and Vegetables
116 Stockport Road, Levenshulme and Tel. RUSholme 1945
378 Stockport Road (opposite Lloyd Road) Tel. HEAton Moor 2304

FOR YOUR
PIANO or RADIO
and for
Selection, Service and Satisfaction
(Cash or Deferred Terms)
Go to
VIVIAN GRANT LTD.
(TUDOR GALLERIES)
69 Deansgate, Manchester
'Phone BLAckfriars 2553

MARSH'S
10 KING STREET, MANCHESTER
Makers of
Saddlery, Bags, Trunks, and all Leather Goods, Picnic Baskets, etc.
Ladies' Handbags and Purses,
Dog Beds, Collars, Leads, etc.

ROCHDALE
FURNISH OUT OF INCOME at
Ivesons of Rochdale
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(Continued)

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YORKSHIRE

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(Continued)

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Mevagissey Harbor, Cornwall

Monitor Camera Club From Miss H. Lewis, London, Eng.

Fishing Boats at the Pier

Lines About Leaders—44

By a Staff Artist

Elizabeth Fry
(1780-1845)

ELIZABETH FRY was a favorite pioneer in social reform.
She was born in a beautiful home in Norfolk, England.
Her parents belonged to the Society of Friends, or Quakers.
Elizabeth achieved her class work with much diligence.
She loved society life, laughing and dancing with happiness.
And thus it went, until February, 1780, brought a great day.
An American Friend, William Savery, had crossed the ocean.
He called and preached in the old meetinghouse of the city.
A change came over Elizabeth as the stranger began to speak.
The power to resist any temptation was within everybody. . . .
Kindness was not enough; one must be active in helpfulness. . . .
The girl realized that she should be up and doing at once.
The next day she happened to meet a child who could not read.
It gave her the idea to start a school for this one pupil.
Soon after she was remodeling a laundry, for 70 applicants.

AT 20, Elizabeth married a merchant, a member of the Friends.
One day four gentlemen called at her house in distress.
They had returned from a visit to an inmate of Newgate Prison.
They begged her to go and comfort the women in that den.
So far, no one had been interested in the occupants of prisons.
They had broken the laws and they must suffer the penalties.
People did not consider why the laws might have been broken.

SO Elizabeth was soon on her way to Newgate with provisions.
She was led into the heart of the big, gloomy institution.
Some 300 women huddled together in a ward like caged beasts.
They lived in rags, with no washing accommodations, no beds.
As the sweet-faced guest entered, all looked up in wonderment.
When she spoke, they listened and plied her with questions.
From that day, Elizabeth Fry set herself to a new task.
She offered these victims the means of helping themselves.
For the ignorant she procured schooling; for the idle, work.
In visiting other prisons, she witnessed the same misery.
Then she brought these conditions to the eye of the public.
She argued against solitary confinement for any prisoner.
She spoke in favor of sunlight, food, employment for all.
Those who break the laws are sick in mind, she declared; *they need to be cured by proper treatment, as those ill in body.*

THE most crying evil was perhaps the convict system.
At intervals, ships sailed with men deported to Australia.
These men were roughly handled and thrust into barred wagons.
Treated like animals, they usually behaved like animals.
As Elizabeth witnessed this scene one day, she said to them:
If you go quietly, I will accompany you down to the boat.
The convicts grew calm and gathered immediately around her.

WITH years of loving consecration, wonderful results ensued.
The work of reform gradually spread in England and abroad.
"Advise us what we had best do," urged letters from many lands.
Mrs. Fry toured Europe five times to answer the demands.
Now her enthusiastic listeners were kings, queens and rulers.
The reorganization of prisons had become an established fact.
Elizabeth Fry had taken a bold stride for women of the world.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Pierra
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Return of the Fishermen

Monitor Camera Club From Miss H. Lewis

Familiar Scene at St. Ives, Cornwall

Worth Knowing

THE FIRST AUTOMOBILE SHOW WAS HELD AT THE MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, NEW YORK CITY, IN NOVEMBER, 1900.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Studies In the Psalms

No. 2 in a series of daily articles covering all the Psalms, in chronological arrangement (not numerical order), prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Edyth Sage Armstrong.

Psalm 136

National Hymn of the Wilderness

(A Psalm of the Period of Moses, Prior to 1400 B. C.)

JUST as Americans sing the "Star-Spangled Banner," so the Children of Israel had their national anthems, one for each period of their national development. This anthem, like most of the other Psalms, was undoubtedly put into its final form by later editors; but with the recent archaeological discoveries of the use of an ancient alphabetical script at Sinai even before the time of Moses, there is strong evidence that the period of the wilderness wanderings produced not only many popular oral songs, but some written ones.

Psalm 136 majestically depicts the gratitude of a people for benefits received. As in all Hebrew music, the song is antiphonal; that is, one thought is carried by the soloist, the answer or response by a chorus. This type of music was usually sung in octaves, one part higher than the other.

In this beautiful anthem, the chorus again and again repeats one glorious fact: "For his mercy endureth forever!"

The Hebrew word here translated "mercy" is *Chesedh,* meaning "kindness, loving-kindness (in an eternal unchanging quality)." No other word could so exquisitely express that sense of completeness in God and His omnipresence, a quality recognized at this time by Moses and the leaders whom he instructed.

The soloist most significantly expresses a constantly increasing understanding of the qualities of Deity, as his song rises step by step from praise for the goodness of the Lord, to his understanding of supreme intelligence and infinite creator. Step by step the historical background of the people is traced, until in final joy, he asks the question,

"Who remembered us in our low estate?"

And then he gives the answer,

"O give thanks unto the God of heaven,"

thus recognizing the source of all their blessings.

It is not hard to imagine the exaltation with which the Children of Israel sang this great national song.

Brevities

Milwaukee Journal: Trolley cars differing in every way from those now on the streets of Chicago go into operation six weeks hence. The wheels, they say, are round.

Humorist: "Streamlining is no good without a fast engine," declares an inventor. For example, look at the tortoise.

Bible Arithmetic No. 7

(Answer)

Solution: 6 (Joshua—see Josh. 1:1-5) divided by 2 (Micah, Malachi) is 3; plus 6 (Naaman—see II Kings 5:1-14) is 9; multiplied by 3 (Job) is 27; minus 5 (Egypt—see Matt. 2:13-14) is 22.

Children's Corner

An Acorn for Algernon

"THERE was a black squirrel in that oak tree yesterday," said Bolenius Bear, pointing to the big tree in the back yard of the new home.

Bolenius Bear and Isabella the rag doll and Ferdinand the white poodle had just moved with the family, and then they had gone back to the old home to get Christopher Cricket and Bartholomew Frog and bring them too. So now they were all very happy in this new home.

"I thought squirrels were gray," said Bartholomew Frog, who was sitting on a stone in the middle of his tiny brook and blinking his little eyes in the top of his head.

"They are gray," said Ferdinand the white poodle, pushing a big pebble into the brook with his paw. "I never saw a single squirrel that wasn't gray."

"Well," said Isabella, "I saw one once that was reddish, with black stripes down his back."

"That," said Christopher Cricket, in the midst of a long hop, "was a chipmunk. Squirrels are gray."

"But I think I saw one once that was reddish, without any stripes down his back," said Isabella the rag doll.

"He must have belonged in the chipmunk family," said Ferdinand, pushing another pebble into the brook. "Squirrels are gray."

"Oh, are they?" said a voice above his head, and an acorn dropped onto Ferdinand's short tail.

"Who's throwing things at me?" said Ferdinand, looking up into the tree above his head.

Everyone else looked up too, and there on the lowest branch of the oak tree sat a squirrel who was as black as coal, all over.

"Why!" gasped Isabella. "You are black!"

"Of course," said the black squirrel. "Most of us are gray, but a few of us are very proud of being black. I am Algernon."

Bartholomew Frog, Ferdinand the white poodle, Isabella the rag doll, Christopher Cricket and Bolenius Bear all looked at him and said, "How do you do, Algernon?"

"Nicely, thank you," said Algernon. "But I've lost the biggest acorn I have ever seen around this oak tree. It was on the ground yesterday, and now I don't see it anywhere."

"We'll all help you look for it," said Isabella.

Then there was a great scurrying around under the oak tree. Every time an acorn was found,

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

On the Lowest Branch Sat a Squirrel

they put it with the others in a little pile beside a root of the tree. Bartholomew Frog carried the nuts Christopher Cricket found, in his mouth.

Algernon the black squirrel looked all the acorns over as soon as they were put in the pile.

"That isn't the big one," he kept saying sadly.

Suddenly he whisked his bushy tail up over his head and said, "Oh, I forgot! I buried that big acorn yesterday, and I know just where it is. How stupid of me!"

Everybody laughed. "Well anyway," said Bolenius Bear, "you can use all these acorns that we found, can't you?"

"Indeed, I can, and thank you!" said Algernon.

Quotation For Today

IF I am faithful to the duties of the present, God will provide for the future.

—BEDELL

In Lighter Vein

Calling Them Names

Mrs. Smythe-Brown was making the final arrangements for her big reception.

"Kate," she said to her new maid, "for the first 30 minutes after 6 o'clock I want you to stand at the drawing-room door and call the guests' names as they arrive."

Kate's face lit up.

"Very well, ma'am," she replied. "I'll do my best. I suppose the first thing that comes into my head about them will do, won't it?"—*New Outlook.*

Transportation Necessity

The nursemaid tried to discourage her employers' eight-months-old son from thumbsucking.

"Don't suck your little thumb like that," she cooed. "You may need it some day to get a ride."

—Humorist

"You know, Harold, Aunt Emma is so fond of animals!"

Air Travel

Englishman: "We have some very large birds in England. Why, once while I was standing in a zoological garden I saw a man come in on an eagle."

Yankee: "Brother, that's nothing. Once while I was watching a ball game I saw a player go out on a fly."—*California Paper.*

The Search

Policeman: "What's the trouble, sonny?"

Sonny: "Please have you seen a lady without a little boy who looks like me?"—*Tit-Bits.*

Makes Cents

"I hear Einstein's theories are now selling in pamphlet form for twenty-five cents."

"I'd sooner have the quarter; I can make head or tail out of that!"

An Investment?

"I have spent nearly $20,000 on that girl's education," complained the father, "and here she goes and marries a young feller with an income of only $1000 a year."

"Well," said the friend of the family, "that is 5 per cent on your investment. What more can you expect in times like these?"—*Whitsitt Impressions.*

Back Again

"At twenty you left the farm and came to the city. And for 25 years you've been working very hard. What for?"

"To get money to live in the country."

The Genius

"Dad, it says here that a certain man was a financial genius. What does that mean?"

"That he could earn money faster than his family could spend it."—*Wall Street Journal.*

Coming Events

"Good-night, John. I hope you're going to be a better boy tomorrow."

"Why, what's on tomorrow, mother?"—*Liverpool Daily Post.*

Or Do They?

Old books, old shoes,
Old friends—but folks
Don't always seem to like
Old jokes.

Bible Arithmetic

No. 7

Take the number of letters in the name of Moses' successor ..... —

Divide by the number of Old Testament books beginning with "M" ..... —

Add the number of letters in the name of the leper healed by Elisha .. —

Multiply by the number of letters in the book preceding Psalms ..... —

Subtract the number of letters in the name of the country where the infant Jesus was taken for safety ..... —

What Is the Answer?

(Solution Appears on This Page)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Golden Rule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Boulder Creek, Calif.

IN THIS small village, where the chief activity is in supplying needs of the week-end guests from the Bay Cities, there are the usual number of filling stations serving motorists. One is owned and managed by a prosperous citizen, while another, nearby, is operated by a woman, left to support herself and child.

During a recent week end and holiday occasion the woman sold out of gasoline long before the day was over—much to her surprise, also discomfort in not being able to service customers.

In some way the owner of the large station learned of the situation and offered the woman all the gasoline she wanted at the wholesale price—and even delivered it to her. This enabled her to make an extraordinarily good day's profit.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Fun With Antonyms

A NEW list of words with their antonyms. The first has been checked for you. The others should not be too difficult to find.

1	future	divested	
2	anticipatory	miniature	
3	timely	past	✓
4	efficient	concave	
5	energetic	adjacent	
6	moderate	belated	
7	massive	incompetent	
8	remote	inopportune	
9	invested	violent	
10	convex	passive	

2. Letter Changing

IN ANOTHER ten days or so, those two famed football teams of Army and Navy will meet on the gridiron. Home Run Bob of Chicago offers an opportunity to change ARMY to NAVY in 3 moves. Strangely enough, another reader, writing from Greenlawn, L. I., offers the same change—and does it in 6 moves! Well, now, what's your best score on this football game? Remember, change only one letter at a time, make no transpositions, and form an acceptable word each time.

3. Words Within Words

HERE'S a new one. Each definition below covers 2 words, the second answer being contained within the first. For example, Pearl and Ear are the answers to No. 1, "ear" being contained within "pearl."

1. A jewel which holds an organ of hearing.
2. Sweetness which contains a small number.
3. Parts of a chain which contain a writing fluid.
4. A large open box which holds a rodent.
5. Footwear that conceals a garden tool.

4. Rebus

THIS should be easy for readers of this column, for it represents the title for a certain type of puzzle.

FUN ANT
YMS

(Answers Among Advertisements)

Daily Anecdote

We've Just Looked It Up!

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"I AM going to Polynesia," wrote Theodore Roosevelt upon one occasion to a friend. "Don't you want to come along?"

The friend asked himself, "Where in the world is Polynesia?" And he asked every man he met. Not a man knew.

Do you know?

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*One Has to Have the Trimmings*

By LE PELLEY

IT IS A NICE NIGHT TO BE WALKING HOME — SO COLD AND CRISP AND CLEAR!
ARE YOU A POET?
AH — I HAVE THOUGHT ABOUT BEING A POET FROM TIME TO TIME....
IN FACT POETRY INTRIGUES ME GREATLY! I SHOULD LIKE TO PROBE INTO IT FURTHER....
BUT WHY DON'T YOU?
OH... EVERY TIME I MAKE A GOOD START, MY MOTHER MAKES ME GET A HAIRCUT!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Tiny Teal's Height*

By THE HAGERS

A GROUP OF DUCKS WE CHANCED TO MEET STOPPED TINY AS WE CROSSED THE STREET.
"WE'RE DELTA QUACKS FROM DRAKEVILLE 'U'. WILL YOU GRANT US AN INTERVIEW?
WE'RE TURNING OUT FOR BASKETBALL. YOU'D MAKE A CENTER, YOU'RE SO TALL."
NOW TINY DOESN'T MIND HIS HEIGHT; IN FACT HE THINKS IT'S QUITE ALL RIGHT.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Buenos Aires, Washington—and Geneva

FOR about ten years the relations of the United States and Latin America have been gradually improving. The precise date of the improvement may almost be put on the day in 1927 that Dwight Morrow took the train for Mexico City. His sensible handling of a particularly stupid mess set an aim for policy during the remainder of the Coolidge Administration and through Mr. Hoover's years. But President Roosevelt had an unusual opportunity to break away from the many inhibitions still remaining, and his good neighbor policy arose as an attractive and imposing superstructure on the foundations begun by his predecessors.

Politically, the good neighbor program has mainly meant a further scrapping of American interventionist policies—the Cuban interlude may be considered an exception—and increasing co-operation in Latin-American peace efforts. Economically, the policy shows in reciprocal agreements—seven of the fourteen already signed are with Latin-American countries—and in a tolerant attitude toward debt defaults.

Socially, springing from the economic and political factors, there is a warmer bond between Washington and the southern republics than has prevailed at any other recollectable moment. This friendly feeling stems, too, from Cordell Hull's unaffected, honest good-humor manifested toward Latin diplomatists, and President Roosevelt's frequent complimentary touches, culminating in his present trip to Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, and Montevideo.

But improvement in relations between the "Colossus of the North" and the vigorous young republics of the South is by no means enough in the present world crisis. The inter-American conference should contribute not only to good feeling in the Western Hemisphere, where the peace is not threatened, but to pacification in Europe and Asia, where it is. It may be too much to expect that a strictly American meeting can make a direct contribution to the problem of European peace. But indirect contributions will be equally valued.

Thus, a main problem at Buenos Aires is to see that sensible and proper regionalism does not become head-in-the-sand isolation. Already four more Latin-American states have announced their intention to quit the League of Nations. While their contribution at Geneva may not have been great, for natural enough reasons, yet the maintenance of the League is important at this critical hour. There should be no conflict between the interests of Washington, of Geneva, or of any other peace-willing capital.

However, the Fascist imperialisms of the Old World are busy in Latin America. In October it seemed as if several South American states were ready to recognize the insurgent Government of Spain. The act at that time would have shown both a sympathy for fascism and a readiness to intervene in European affairs. Such intervention would have violated basically the neutrality attitude the United States is anxious to build up in the Americas.

In Brazil the influence of Italy grows stronger. In Bolivia and Chile, German emigrants are powerful factors in government, army and industry. Most of these colonists have not become genuine settlers, but remain Europeans, anxious to return to their native lands. Trade concessions offered by Germany and Italy are powerful in Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay. Scarcely a country in South America has not felt the economic and even ideological pull of the "hungry" dictatorships of Europe, and with the addition of Spain to their number another powerful channel may be opened.

In 1820, George Canning in his famous phrase on the Monroe Doctrine cried that he had called a new world "into being to redress the balance of the old." The "have-nots" in Europe appear once again ready to upset that balance. What of the Monroe Doctrine today? As a unilateral fiat, as a symbol—rightly or wrongly—for intervention, the doctrine has constantly irritated Latin Americans. Now comes an opportunity to put the Monroe Doctrine on its right plane of co-operation, a plane which John Quincy Adams and James Monroe would probably have welcomed. A broadening of the doctrine is therefore proposed, under which all the Latin-American countries would rise to confer, to protest, and probably to resist, any overseas aggression on their territory.

A firm understanding on those lines—which for the United States would amount simply to getting general support for the Monroe Doctrine—would carry "security" and "sanctions" in the Americas far beyond what prevails practically in Europe. It is proposed to accompany such a plan with a declaration of neutrality toward strictly European conflicts. Left for another forum would be the urgent problems of the "have-nots," the dictatorships which are looking eagerly to Latin America not because they are essentially wicked and imperialistic, but because their peoples need access to land and raw materials and see but two ways to acquire them: either by getting control of territory, or by the restoration of a freer world economy.

Another "New Era"?

IT IS a bit early for the glib blandishments of the "new era" argument to put in appearance. Back in the twenties, of fresh memory, it was not until the penultimate stages of boom that one heard the trade cycle had been conquered. The capricious behavior of prices had a lot to do with it, as the world now knows. Always in the past a crash had been heralded by soaring prices, and through the twenties the general price level insisted on trending downward slightly. Hence, in part, the popular self-congratulation that depressions were a thing of the past. It was to be a new era of unalloyed expansion.

With these reminiscences yet green, it is a trifle disconcerting to hear a suggestion that this time the economic millennium may be at hand. Recently in the British House of Commons, Minister of Education Stanley Oliver was belaboring the Labor contention that prosperity based on rearmament was not basically sound. He said:

> I'm not sure that the theory of trade cycles is applicable under present conditions. Under the gold standard, with its automatic checks, there was sometimes a greater reaction than necessary. But we are not sure how far the new method of managed currency will go toward reducing such reactions.

It was price stability in the late twenties; now it is managed currencies. And there will be those in the United States who will argue that the social security legislation, the new banking and investment controls and the like, are the ingredients of a new American era. But the stabilizing of business is a task of the utmost complexity, under conditions where some factors are rigid while others are flexible. It will require unremitting effort to balance the proper degree of management with the proper freedom of initiative. Comfortable assurances of a new era at this reformist stage can only dull the edge of alertness and permit deeper maladjustments to grow unseen.

Credit Where Credit Is Needed

WRITING of consumer credit in the Bridge, magazine of the Credit Union National Association, C. Earl Ingram, counsel for the Division of Consumer Credit of the Wisconsin State Banking Department, estimates that this phase of finance in the United States handles yearly about $7,000,000,000. Consumer credit means borrowing for family need, the purchase of things and payment for services incidental to family life, and the seven billions are the Brobdingnagian total of loans too Lilliputian to interest the banks.

There are other lending agencies. But many exact high interest; still others outside the law victimize borrowers of small sums by interest charges that range from 200 to 700 per cent. To complete the picture it is estimated that four out of five of all the people must go for credit to a loan agency.

It needs no argument that this is an undesirable condition. Consumption of goods is necessary invitation to production and employment. So, with things as they are, credit unions—organizations of workers who form their own banks and lend to members at a reasonable rate of interest—open up further possibilities of improvement in the economic functioning of the nation.

Doing It Up Brown

AN ASSOCIATED PRESS observer reports that the Municipal Council of Istanbul is going to paint part of the town red.

This, however, does not mean that the present rulers of the ancient Byzantine capital have anything in particular to celebrate that appears to demand red paint and a blithesome brush, or have gone to that end of the political spectrum with vivacious enthusiasm. It would even seem that purple, with its traditional suggestion of fine linen, would be a more appropriate color, for it is the aristocratic section whose residents will be ordered to paint their houses red.

The Council has gone in for mass decoration because other sections are to be painted other colors, the prevailing hue depending, by municipal order, on the "breadth of the streets, the brightness of light, and, particularly, on the social classes to which the inhabitants of the different quarters belong."

The humblest section is to be painted a dull gray. Here the selection seems ill-advised. One cannot but feel that it would be better—as perhaps some alleviation of lives too dull gray already—if the Council consulted a paint catalogue and allowed the humbler citizens french blue, orchid, or lettuce green houses. As reported, the idea of the Council is to make Istanbul unique, which looks promising, as other cities are not immediately likely to follow the example. One may be pleased to think that it will happily relieve any depression that there may be in the local painting industry.

Truth in Advertising

Book News of the Day

WHAT business has done and is doing to establish and maintain accuracy and fair play in advertising is told in THE FIGHT FOR TRUTH IN ADVERTISING, by H. J. Kenner (New York: Round Table Press. Sponsored by the American Federation of America. $2.50).

Why has this been done?

"For the public's protection."

It is true that advertising—the making a thing generally known—became a practice so undependable that, in many cases, it destroyed its purpose. Indeed many persons engaged in making advertising, and in presenting it in different ways to the public, took little pride in their work and seriously questioned its usefulness.

Then certain persons engaged in advertising, alert to the danger of complete failure of advertising as a profitable and justifiable part of business, gave expression to the idea that truth in advertising was not only possible, but necessary. Mr. Kenner says in his introduction that "the ideal, of course, is not merely telling the truth. It is finding the truth and living the truth."

Right-thinking men began the quest for truth in advertising as early as 1905, when they expressed their ideas in their local advertising clubs and in the meeting of the Associated Advertising Clubs of America. The idea unfolded, blossomed and became dominating in the minds of men, until in 1914, at the convention in Toronto, the machinery for making the idea workable was presented and adopted with no opposition.

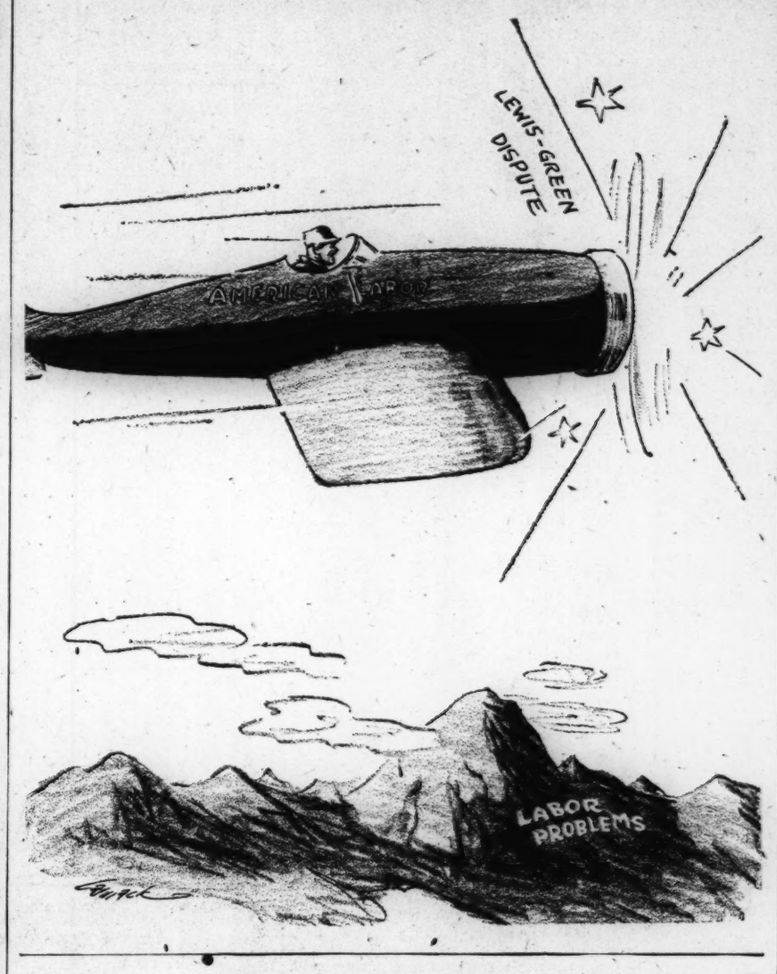
Thus the idea of truth in advertising became generally accepted. It has endured for twenty-five years. Its silver jubilee was held in Boston last summer. The idea was again recognized as a basic foundation for successful and profitable advertising.

In the early days advertising clubs maintained vigilance committees to scrutinize and correct bad advertising. These were soon replaced by Better Business Bureaus, which now number fifty-five, affiliated with the Advertising Federation of America. These, says Mr. Kenner (and there is no better authority) "have grown into virile, active bodies serving the public and supported by nearly all of the representative businesses of their communities."

In 272 pages Mr. Kenner has told his story of the redemption of advertising practice from a state of almost incredible badness to a state of great usefulness—and even hopefulness, because in the story and in the attached appendices, the world of business not yet influenced by the idea of truth in advertising may find the steps which may be taken to attain truth and sincerity in advertising, inevitably rewarded by greater satisfaction and an enlarged bestowal of confidence and good will by the public.

J. K. A.

No Time for Engine Trouble



Isles of the West

THERE is a fascination in the very loneliness of this west country, in the solitude of its rugged landscapes and ever-rolling seas and massive rocky outposts with their occasional lighthouses upon towering wind-swept cliffs.

We pass out of the bay, leaving Galway, "City of the Tribes," amid its green hills and meadows over the stern, and presently the Arans, sea-girt isles of the west, rise dimly out of the north Atlantic mists ahead. The serenity of the harbor waters yields to the tumbling seas of the Western ocean, and the little steamer, no more than a converted tugboat, bobs about among the white-crested combers as she heads toward one of the remote outposts of the British Isles.

After several hours the rocky heights of Inishmaan give us shelter, we anchor, and the strange little island craft called currachs cluster about us. Light and seemingly fragile are these, formed merely of tarred canvas stretched over oak frames, yet the sturdy men of Aran are as at home in them as fishermen of the Newfoundland banks in their dories. Passengers and baggage, including a number of violently protesting pigs from the "main," are embarked in them now with no more mishap than a little wetting from flying spray. Then the steamer heads away for Inishmore where there is a small protected harbor and the main town, almost the only town, of the Aran isles.

We draw up beside a stone jetty with most of Inishmore awaiting us. From the tiny settlements scattered about the rocky, treeless and sea-swept isle people have come in pony carts and astride the ubiquitous donkey, for there are no automobiles on the Arans. "Sure, I hope there never will be," says the landlady of the little white, thatch-roofed inn where we lunch. And, having regard to the unspoiled charm of these far-set islands and their hospitable folk, these survivals apart from the world of the Ireland of centuries past, you cannot but share that hope.

For Aran, rough and rugged of course, yet of sufficient fertility to supply all the islanders' needs, even to the wool for homemade clothing, including hats and shoes as in the old days, is a kind of Pitcairn of the northern ocean. Even the climate is not really severe, rarely knowing frosts because of the Gulf stream's benign influence. And for centuries men have lived here, even as they are doing today, in obvious content, paying no taxes, little interested in the ferment of Irish politics, free of "problems" of any sort.

Hundreds of years before the Christian era a people known as the Firbolgs, who were among the earliest known Irish, founded settlements in the Arans, securing themselves behind fortifications of rough stone whose remains you may see even yet along the edges of the mighty cliffs against which the surges of the Western ocean never cease to beat. Through the succeeding centuries many others came, churchmen seeking a life of contemplation and study, refugees from the mainland strife of those days, many Christian missionaries who built out of the rough island stones shrines and temples whose ruins are scattered all over the three islands today.

Pure Gaelic is the language of the isles of the west and little else is spoken. The older folk, indeed, have no knowledge of any other tongue. Aran, then, is an objective of Irishmen who would perfect themselves in the mother language of the western world, and to do that now becomes a point of pride with every Irish Nationalist. And so you hear the soft and pleasant tones of this ancient tongue on every side, and only among the somewhat more sophisticated folk of the Aran capital and metropolis on Inishmore is English generally used.

If you should make an extended stay in the islands, as somehow despite their solitude and the loneliness of the far-reaching gray cliffs and rock-strewn fields you long to do, enough of the Gaelic will presently come to you so that you may wander to the farther scattered settlements and delight the Aran folk by speaking to them in their own ancient language. Then you will be welcomed to a seat by the fireside and counted an honored guest, likewise listened to with breathless interest as you talk of a world that is still far beyond the ken of these simple folk of the western isles.

M. T. G.

Mirror of World Opinion

Punishing Chain Stores

ONE minor but significant election result was the defeat in the California referendum of the license tax on chain stores running up to $500 a unit. This was clearly a punitive and not a revenue-raising tax, as it applied to the chains alone and not to their competitors. The California Chain Store Association therefore decided to take advantage of the State's referendum statute to secure a sufficient number of signatures to put the question directly up to the voters. It is instructive to notice that the voters not only favored the repeal of the tax but that the largest majorities in favor of repeal came from the rural districts. It is true that this rural support appears to have been secured in part by the co-operation of the chains in making their facilities available for the marketing of surplus crops, but the result is none the less impressive in view of the argument that the small towns especially resent chains because they injure the local merchant and are managed by "outsiders."

This appears to be the first time that this particular question has been submitted to a direct popular state-wide vote. The result does not prove that the voters lack sympathy with the problems of the small independent storekeepers, but it does indicate that the majority of them are aware of their gains as consumers through the economics that the chains have made possible.

The legislators of some twenty states which now impose special taxes on chain stores should study the implications of this California referendum carefully. They should ask themselves whether they have not been deceived by the agitation of organizations representing small storekeepers into believing that the opposition to chain stores is much wider than it really is. The referendum, also, encourages the hope that the ill-advised Robinson-Patman Act, rushed through with no adequate debate in the final days of the last session of Congress, will be sharply revised or repealed.—*New York Times.*

A New Era in Steel?

AMERICA will hope that the 10 per cent pay raise for 576,000 steel workers means a turning point in management-worker relations in the great steel industry.

For thirty-five years this basic industry has been a battleground between organized owners and union leaders seeking to organize the steel workers. The struggle has always been bitter, sometimes bloody. One of the darkest chapters of our industry history was written at Homestead in 1892, where company-hired Pinkerton men fought strikers with guns. The great 1919 steel strike failed to shake Judge Gary's and the other steel masters' determination not to "confer, negotiate with or combat labor unions as such." Even NRA did not win the steel men completely to recognize labor's right to equality with owners in organizing for self-protection.

For months there has been talk of another steel strike. Labor Leader John L. Lewis's C. I. O. is in the field organizing steel workers, claiming to have brought one-fifth of them into his fold in the past four months. Now comes the wage raise.

Even if this move, as Lewis charges, is a counter-offensive against the Lewis-led unionization drive, the fact that the owners have chosen to fight with pay increases instead of spies, gas bombs and machine guns marks a wholesome change. The pay raise weapon was rarely used by the old union-baiting emperors of steel.—*New York World-Telegram.*

Money Motive!

THE last wry jest of Charles Vance Millar has all but ended.

If by his bequest the Toronto lawyer wished to prove that . . . fellow mortals would do anything for money, he succeeded.

Others who feel the same way may get a . . . laugh out of the strangest race in history.

We don't think it was very funny.—*Montreal Daily Herald.*

The Reader Remarks—

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

AS A CANADIAN, after reading "For Things Seen and Unseen" in the Wide Horizon column of the Editorial Page, I can hardly hope that "spiritual substance" has any place in the methods of Mr. Aberhart of Alberta. The "trust and faith in individual rights" can scarcely be acknowledged as having much sway in that Province when many of us in other provinces holding bonds to which are attached coupons (or promises to pay), bearing interest at 5 per cent, now find Alberta refusing to accept the mandate of her previous Minister of Finance. We must either accept 2½ per cent or have no income.

Saint John, N. B. (MRS.) E. M. S. W.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

THE OPPOSITION to the National Security Act, in its final effect, acknowledges the reason for the opposition of powerful forces, well intrenched. For, as designed, the funds that are paid in to the National Government will be invested in government bonds, the interest of which will pay the pensions to be provided. The Government will be operated "to bring the greatest good to the greatest number," whereas, under the present system we have a "monopoly of money control" vested in bankers, who also control insurance companies, which gives them the power to cause panics, ruin people, and beggar nations. Thomas Carlyle, English historian, recognized this, and condemned it, likewise, as it existed in his day and age, though on a more limited scale than it exists today in the United States.

J. L. M.

Chicago, Ill.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

YOUR RECENT suggestion in the Wide Horizon of shorter campaigns is timely, but why devote so much space to develop such an idea? While we are shortening campaigns, let's shorten newspaper columns also, and save suffering humanity from so much reading.

New Philadelphia, Ohio. RALPH WRIGHT

The Wide Horizon

Doves Over the Far East

By William Henry Chamberlin

TOKYO

VIEWED from this capital the risk of war between the Soviet Union and Japan seems definitely on the decline. One advisedly inserts the qualification about the place where observations are taken. None could predict with safety or certainty what changes might occur in Soviet-Japanese relations in the event of an outbreak of general war in Europe.

But there have been several recent indications that the rough edges of some of the pending issues between Tokyo and Moscow are being removed. Pertinent in this connection is the almost simultaneous settlement of the questions of fish and oil, both of which had been the cause of much friction and protracted negotiations between the two countries. Fish is very important to Japan as a large element in the national diet and as a growing item in the national foreign trade. Japanese canned crab, salmon and tuna have established a firm place on the markets of the world.

Japan's right to fish, under certain restrictions, in Soviet territorial waters off the coasts of Siberia and Kamchatka was registered in the Treaty of Portsmouth, which was concluded after the end of the Russo-Japanese war. It has been exercised, often with much bickering and recrimination, under the Soviet regime. The new fishing agreement, which has been concluded in Moscow after long discussions between Mr. Shuichi Sako, Japanese charge d'affaires, and Mr. B. I. Kozlovsky, head of the Far Eastern Department of the Soviet Commissariat for Foreign Affairs, seems to represent a fair and workable compromise between the extreme demands of the two sides.

It provides the element of stability, on which Japanese fishing interests have been insistent, since it will run for eight years. The Soviet negotiators had proposed a five-year, the Japanese a twelve-year term for the duration of the agreement. Each side has made some sacrifice for the sake of conserving the fish, which were being rapidly depleted through too intensive fishing methods. The Russians have agreed to curb the catching of fish in Kamchatka rivers, the Japanese to impose restrictions on the practice of deep-sea fishing which has been made possible by the development of the so-called floating canneries.

The auction system of disposing of fishing grounds, which Japan desired to abolish altogether, is retained to some extent, although Japanese fishing companies will be assured some of the grounds without bidding.

Equally important with the fishing agreement is the new contract in regard to the Japanese oil concession in the northern, Russian half of the island of Sakhalin which has just been signed in Moscow by Vice-Admiral Masazo Sakonji, president of the North Sakhalin Oil Company, and a representative of the Soviet Commissariat for Heavy Industry. Under this contract the Japanese company obtains an extension until 1941 of its right to prospect for oil in northern Sakhalin. Originally this right was to expire in 1936; last year it was extended until 1938. New regions are also thrown open for prospecting. The Japanese have received assurances that the Soviet trade unions will not interfere with the efficiency of Soviet laborers employed in the wells. The Japanese have agreed to build new dormitories for Soviet workmen, to improve labor conditions in other ways and to purchase part of the food and clothing for their employees from Soviet sources.

Other signs pointing to a more conciliatory atmosphere in Soviet-Japanese relations are the appointment of Mr. Mamoru Shigemitsu, who formerly held the posts of Minister to China and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, as Ambassador to the Soviet Union and the resumption of the hitherto futile negotiations at Manchouli between the representatives of Soviet-controlled Outer Mongolia and Japanese-controlled Manchoukuo. Mr. Shigemitsu has never been a favorite in extremist army circles because of his independent personality, and he may be relied on to second in Moscow Premier Hirota's often-expressed desire that a feeling of conciliation should prevail in the solution of Soviet-Japanese problems. Now that Stalin has made it clear that an attack on Outer Mongolia means war with the Soviet Union, it is possible that some kind of peaceful agreement, based on respect for the existing boundary, will be reached between Manchoukuo and Outer Mongolia.

The conclusion of the oil and fisheries agreements indicates that today both Tokyo and Moscow are in a conciliatory mood, that the war risk is diminishing. It seems likely to become imminent only if one, or both, of two hypothetical situations should arise. If the Soviet Union should become involved in a major European war the pressure of extreme militarist elements in Japan which would like to see the Soviets thrown back of Lake Baikal might well become stronger. Any active Soviet support for China would also imperil relations with Japan. If Europe keeps the peace and if the Soviet Union remains a passive spectator of the Japanese forward movement in China it would seem that the much-predicted second Russo-Japanese war may well be postponed indefinitely.